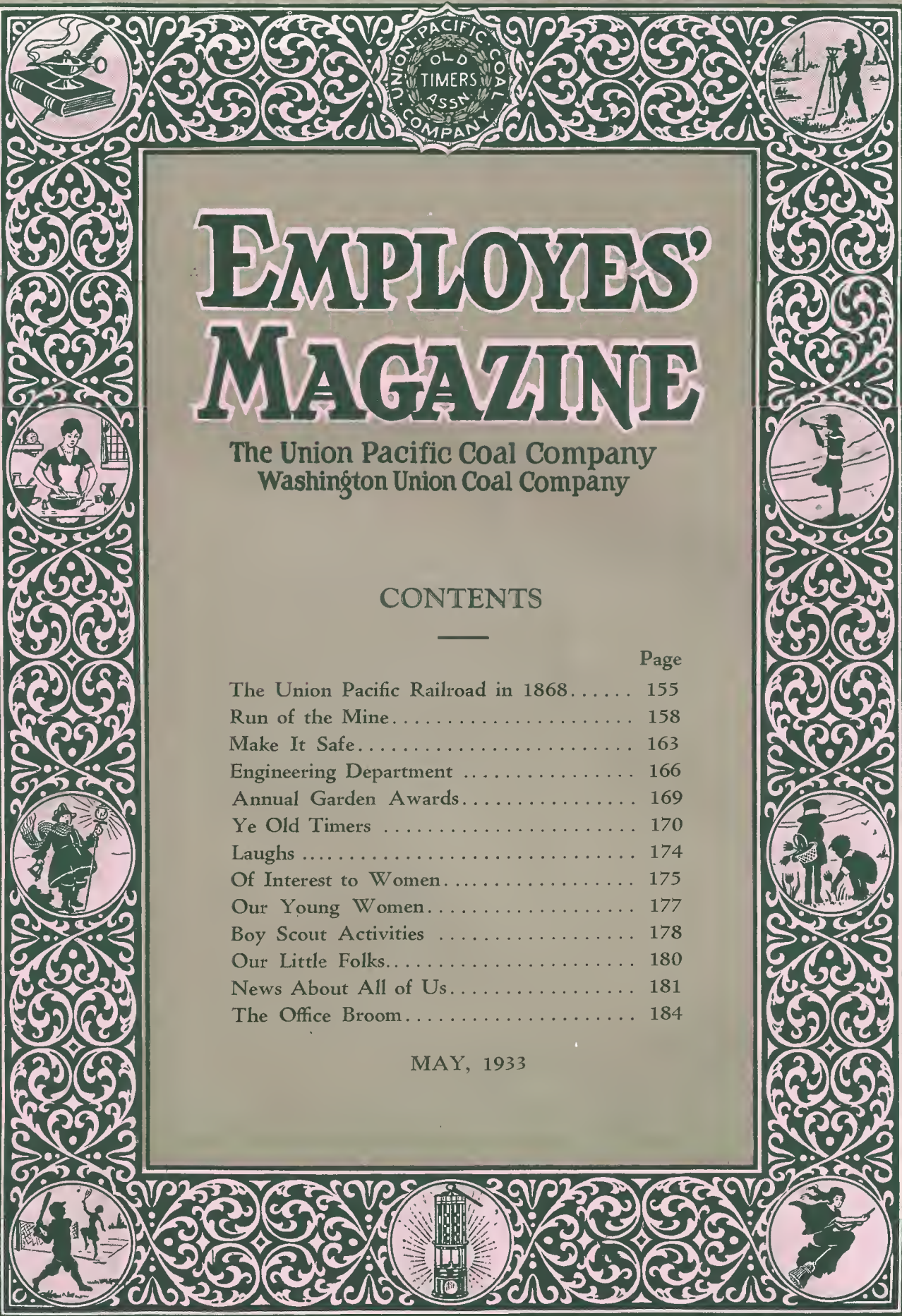

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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MAY, 1933

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 10 | MAY, 1933 | NUMBER 5

The Union Pacific Railroad in 1868

A story of the era immediately following the Civil War, when all America moved to a high tempo, and the Great Inland Empire was created.

A FEW days ago, we received from Mr. H. C. Woodbridge, a war-time Railway Administration associate, now located at Rochester, New York, a copy of a book bearing on its face the legend:

"UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Across the Continent
West from
Omaha, Nebraska
1868"

The cover page also bears a picture illustrating the meeting of Columbia, representing the United States, with a woman representing China, Japan and the Great East, the industrial and artistic wealth of the two countries well expressed by the picture.

Within the book is shown a map covering that portion of the Union Pacific then constructed, extending from Omaha to Green City, now known as Green River, the unconstructed line projected from Green City to Sacramento, with a branch to Montana, leading from the main line to Helena, and a branch to Puget Sound leading from a point west of Great Salt Lake City through the Dalles to Olympia, Washington.

The book contains the statement that in January, 1866, "40 miles had been built;" in January, 1867, "305 miles were in operation;" in January, 1868, "540 miles were finished," and on the 20th of September, 1868, "820 miles were complete," with the tracklaying steadily progressing at the rate of three or four miles per day.

The book is replete with numerous press quotations, from which we abstract the following reproduced from the New York Evening Post:

> "The great obstacles were, first, the fact that everything necessary to building the road must be brought from the east. There was no railroad for nearly two hundred miles from the Missouri River, and that river itself formed a barrier to overcome which would cost often as much as it would cost to carry materials hundreds of miles in the east. Every stick of timber, every spike and rail, had to be wagoned for one hundred and seventy-five miles. It cost more to transport the spikes, chairs, etc., than they originally cost at the foundry before the war. The cost of some of the pine timber used was $275 a thousand feet. The ties for the first three hundred miles cost $2 each. The engine used now in the machine shops was hauled by mules one hundred and seventy-five miles. There were no workmen—all had to be sent from the eastern cities; labor cost from 50 to 150 per cent more than in the east. Missouri coal cost at the levee $11 per ton. Wood cost from $3 to $14 a cord, according to locality. Such was the lack of confidence in the enterprise that at first the Company could get no responsible persons to take contracts for building the road. The first great necessity—the one thing on which the ultimate success of this road depended—was the vigor and rapidity with which it should be pushed. Until it was evident that they had got too far in the desert to come back, there was no certainty that there was a bona fide intent to build the road to the Pacific. Till this was settled, no assistance could be had from the public. Government might authorize them to issue bonds, but until the public would buy them there was no assistance. The men who undertook the task were equal to it; they saw that rapid work was the first essential. There was no stone for hundreds of miles; there was no wood for ties except cottonwood, so they made their culverts of wood, and treated the cottonwood ties by Burnetizing, making them, it is claimed, as durable as other wood not so treated, and pushed on their road. When the railroad from the east came to the river, they no longer used cotton-

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

wood ties, but contracted for oak from the east. All this time they were pushing ahead into a hostile Indian country; the surveyors and engineers were attacked or killed, the working parties harrassed, and the subsistence of the working parties had to be wagoned to them. The engineers and graders kept from fifty to one hundred miles in advance of the track layers. The bridges are all contracted for, built in Chicago, brought to the end of the track, and carried in teams beyond and set up, so as to cause no delay in laying the track. It is this constant prevision, this providing for everything months and miles beforehand, which demonstrates the genius of those who direct this great work, and enables them to push on to the conclusion so rapidly. It is knowledge of this fact that has removed the doubt as to the durability of the road, based on its rapid construction; hundreds of laborers and months of work have preceded the little band of lightning track-layers who are throwing their iron filaments across the continent."

The actual laying of the rails proved marvelously fascinating to the eastern newspaper men, the editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, who, after witnessing same, made the following statement:

"We were soon off from Benton to the end of the track. It was a beautiful morning, and presently we all doffed our hats respectfully to the Seven Hundred Mile post on the U. P. R. R. Ten miles further, and we are brought to a halt by the construction and boarding trains at the end of the road. The advanced limit of the rail is occupied by a train of long box cars, with hammocks swung under them, beds spread on top of them, bunks built within them, in which the sturdy, broad-shouldered pioneers of the great iron highway sleep at night, and take their meals. Close behind this train come loads of ties and rails and spikes, etc., which are being thundered off upon the roadside to be ready for the tracklayers. The road is graded a hundred miles in advance. The ties are laid roughly in place, then adjusted, gauged and leveled. Then the track is laid.

"Track-laying on the Union Pacific is a science, and we, pundits of the Far East, stood upon that embankment, only about a thousand miles this side of sunset, and backed westward before that hurrying corps of sturdy operatives with a mingled feeling of amusement, curiosity and profound respect. On they came. A light car, drawn by a single horse, gallops up to the front with its load of rails. Two men seize the end of a rail and start forward, the rest of the gang taking hold by twos, until it is clear of the car. They come forward at a run. At the word of command the rail is dropped in its place, right side up with care, while the same process goes on at the other side of the car. Less than thirty seconds to a rail for each gang, and so four rails go down to the minute! Quick work, you say, but the fellows on the U. P. are tremendously in earnest. The moment the car is empty, it is tipped over on the side of the track to see it go flying back for another load, propelled by a horse at full gallop at the end of sixty or eighty feet of rope, ridden by a young Jehu, who drives furiously. Close behind the first gang come the gaugers, spikers and bolters, and a lively time they make of it. It is a grand Anvil Chorus that those sturdy sledges are playing across the plains. It is in triple time, three strokes to a spike. There are ten spikes to a rail, four hundred rails to a mile, eighteen hundred miles to San Francisco. That's the sum, what is the quotient? Twenty-one million times are those sledges to be swung—twenty-one million times are they to come down with their sharp punctuation, before the great work of modern America is complete!

"On they go. Fifteen minutes from the moment that the rail is dropped upon the track, it is adjusted, spiked, bolted to its predecessor with the 'fish-plate', (there are no 'chairs' used,) and ready for the advancing train. It was worth the dust, the heat, the cinders, the hurring ride, day and night, the fatigue and the exposure, to see with one's own eyes this second grand 'March to the Sea'. Sherman, with his victorious legions, sweeping from Atlanta to Savannah, was a spectacle less glorious than this army of men, marching on foot from Omaha to Sacramento, subduing unknown wildernesses, scaling unknown mountains, surmounting untried obstacles, and binding across the broad breast of America the iron emblem of modern progress and civilization. All honor, not only to the brains that have conceived, but to the indomitable wills, the brave hearts and the brawny muscles that are actually achieving the great work!"

The rapidity with which the Union Pacific Railroad was constructed apparently led to the belief that the roadbed lacked both safety and permanence, much of the material written by newspaper men seemingly prepared with the view of offsetting this criticism; as for example, the editor of the Philadelphia Press wrote:

"Let me state briefly the condition of the material of this road as it stood last week.

"The rails are confessedly of the best quality. Even the open enemies of the road acknowledge their superior character. Many weigh sixty pounds to the yard; are clamped by two spikes to each cross-tie, and fastened together at the ends by the 'fish-plate', the Company holding to the now generally re-

ceived opinion in the better railroad circles that the continuous rail is the true idea of an iron road.

"Everywhere the road-bed has been prepared by the formation of a slightly raised foundation, with gutters or trenches on each side, and, after the rails have been laid down, ballasted with gravel or broken stone.

"Over this road, thus equipped and appointed, our party made a trial run, which was the best test possible of its smoothness, safety, management, and general condition. On the home trip, coming in from Cheyenne City to Omaha, a stretch of five hundred and seventeen miles, *our running time averaged thirty-four and three fourths miles. At one point fifty miles were run in sixty minutes.* This is nearly the fastest time on record in the history of American railroading. That it was made on a new road, running in part through a hostile land, is the best evidence in the world that the road has been built with honesty and fairness."

The character and quality of the territory through which the new railroad was constructed was referred to, the correspondent of the New York Express stating:

"The first hundred miles presents a spectacle of wonderful fertility, large fields of wheat, oats and corn stretching out on either side, while the cuttings of the railroad give glimpses of a soil rich to fullness, with dry, loamy earth that gives promise of a crop unexcelled by even the great producing lands of Illinois or the eastern states."

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post also wrote as follows:

"Oats produce from sixty to one hundred bushels (forty pounds a bushel). The wheat of Nebraska commands in St. Louis market ten cents above other wheat; the average crop is twenty-six bushels to the acre, and forty bushels are not uncommon. The uplands, formerly thought unsuitable for crops, give thirty bushels to the acre. Corn averages seventy-five bushels to the acre. Potatoes yield well with abundance of rain, but are uncertain. Such droughts as affect Kansas, cutting off all crops, have not been experienced here."

Reference is made to the forests of the Medicine Bow, Elk, and other mountain ranges, as well as those tributary to the great streams, the Laramie, Medicine Bow and North Platte, and the book contains reference to the possibilities of gold and silver mining in Wyoming mountain territory, the beginning of Wyoming's important coal industry covered by the following paragraph:

"A discovery of almost incalcuable value to the Company, and to the entire country along the line of the road, has been that of enormous beds of very excellent coal in the Laramie Plains and the mountains at the west. This coal field is now being developed, and it is found to be the finest yet opened west of the Missouri river. At Carbon Station, about 650 miles west from Omaha, a vein sixteen feet in thickness is being worked, and about one hundred tons of excellent coal taken out per day. This coal is semi-bituminous, and is found to be better adapted to use upon locomotives than that which had previously been obtained from northern Iowa for that purpose. The fuel question has been one which it was feared would be hard to meet in the far west, where timber was comparatively scarce, but the opening of this coal field, together with the discovery of yet other extensive deposits in Weber valley, west of the Wahsatch mountains, have solved the problem in a manner as satisfactory as it is valuable."

The insoluble relation that has always existed between the Union Pacific Railroad and the United States Army is set forth in a statement furnished by General M. C. Meigs, U. S. Quartermaster-General, in which reference to the savings attendant on rail transportation as compared with wagon trains is set forth. The earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1868, are also presented, same being as follows:

EARNINGS

From passengers	$ 888,335.05
From freight	3,233,371.61
From express	30,954.79
From mails	66,800.00
From miscellaneous	26,579.28
	$4,246,040.73

EXPENSES

For conducting transportation	$ 517,802.86
For motive power	977,010.62
For maintenance of cars	209,150.57
For maintenance of way	831,537.66
For general expenses	149,255.43
	$2,684,757.14
Net earnings to balance	1,561,283.59
	$4,246,040.73

The book throughout is embellished with numerous small and interesting illustrations, the first letter of each chapter supported by an ornate illustration, a practice much in vogue sixty-five years ago.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. Woodbridge for his thoughtfulness in sending us the booklet, which he advises was preserved by an elderly relative.

Run of the Mine

Labor Unions as Business Managers

ON MARCH 11, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has often been referred to as the aristocrat of labor organizations, published a statement showing the obligations outstanding as of May 1, 1930 and again as of March 1, 1933.

Early in 1930, the membership woke up to the fact that the union officials, who had taken the union into some most extraordinary speculative business adventures, including banks, holding companies, investment companies, and a land project, including a city beautiful known as Venice, Florida, had outstanding obligations totalling $5,251,923.63.

A number of the brotherhood officials were removed from office, one or two taking their disgrace very severely, the principal officer and one of his associates dying a short time after the financial breakdown.

To save the organization, very heavy assessments were levied against the brotherhood membership, and as rapidly as possible, the organization undertook to divest itself of its outside and extraneous speculative activities.

With the brotherhood membership severely reduced, the monthly earnings of those in service cut down, the task of digging the brotherhood out of its illy-advised financial obligations has called for heavy sacrifices on the part of the loyal members.

The brotherhood might have been justified in acquiring an office building in Cleveland, where its headquarters are located, but the wholesale speculation indulged in, with heavy obligations, represented activities entirely without the field of union labor. This is one case where the shoemaker did not stick to his last, and the brotherhood membership are feeling very foot-sore as a result.

Sixty-five Years of Coal Loading

THE Union Pacific Coal Company, then the Coal Department of the Railroad Company, began mining coal at Carbon, Wyoming, in 1868, the output for that year 6,560 tons. A mine was also opened at Blairtown, near the present location of Rock Springs, in 1868, with a production of 365 tons. Such was the beginning.

Thereafter development and production followed at Almy in 1869; Grass Creek, Utah, in 1881; Twin Creeks in 1882; Pleasant Valley, Utah, in 1883; Dana in 1889; Spring Valley in 1899; Hanna in 1891; Superior in 1906; Reliance in 1911. The Winton mines were purchased in 1921. During this period the Company opened and operated mines at Baldwin, Como, Erie, Louisville and Northop, Colorado. The Scofield, Utah, mines were likewise purchased with the extension of the railroad into California, and the Tono mine of the Washington Union Coal Company was opened in 1908.

Almy, Baldwin, Cumberland, Carbon, Como, Dana, Erie, Grass Creek, Louisville, Northop, Pleasant Valley, Spring Valley and Twin Creeks have disappeared as coal producers, leaving Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna as going properties.

The tons mined in the various districts from 1868 to December 31, 1932, inclusive, with a grand total by states, is shown below:

WYOMING

District	*Tons*
Almy	2,750,830
Dana	62,791
Spring Valley	495,114
Twin Creeks	115,897
Carbon	4,680,342
Hanna	18,794,874
Rock Springs	45,346,238
Reliance	7,505,556
Winton	4,152,983
Superior	18,283,831
Cumberland	14,171,280
Total	116,359,736

COLORADO

Baldwin	261,373
Como	485,642
Erie	51,920
Louisville	215,818
Northop	29,082
Total	1,043,835

UTAH

Grass Creek	271,960
Pleasant Valley	1,578,776
Total	1,850,736

Wyoming	116,359,736
Colorado	1,043,835
Utah	1,850,736
Grand Total	119,254,307

The tonnage loaded would be equivalent to 2,385,086 modern carloads, averaging 50 tons per car, making 47,702 trains of 50 cars each. If the tonnage shown above was placed in 50-ton cars coupled end to end, such would make a train 22,586 miles long. Any attempt to reduce this tonnage to shovelfuls would necessitate the use of an ultimate figure of a character approaching that used by astronomers who calculate distances in light years. If the tonnage shown was piled on the surface in the same solid condition as it is found in the mines, 36 pyramids of the size of the Great Pyramid of Cheops would result. If the coal was piled up as run of mine, the bulk would be sufficient to make 58 pyramids the size of Cheops.

A marvelous amount of labor was absorbed in the conduct of this task extending over 65 years, the mere mining of the coal representing but one process, the development of the mines, pumping, ventilation, timbering, track building, as well as the construction of the machinery, the towns, and railroad tracks, necessitating a volume of labor practically equivalent to that used in the production of the coal itself.

Additional Safety Measures

WE RECENTLY undertook to analyze carefully the injuries sustained by our employes in Wyoming during the eight years 1925 to 1932, inclusive. Our first analysis covered injuries to the eyes of employes, and we confess the cold recital of the eight years' eye accidents proved startling. As a result of this situation, we have undertaken to make a visual acuity survey of the eyes of all employes through an oculist of established reputation, each employe to be furnished with a suitable pair of goggles with armor plate lenses, the lenses to be corrective for defects in vision.

The initial work done suggests that about thirty per cent of our employes suffer from defective vision, a condition that will be found among men and women of the age of our employes wherever located or employed. The armor plate shatterproof lens will eliminate a large percentage of the eye accidents now being received which for some unknown reason, are too frequently followed by infection. In addition, the corrections made for deficient eyesight will materially improve the general sight capacity of our employes whose occupation entails their working underground, where the volume of light is relatively low. The examination made by the oculist will include measurements of pupilliary distance, bridge size, distance between temples, etc., it being our intention to: first, provide eye protection; second, improve sight where defective; and third, provide goggles that will not prove uncomfortable to the wearer.

The Company will absorb the expense of the ordinary examination as well as the first set of goggles furnished, asking only that employes whose eyes are defective absorb the very nominal additional expense of detailed examination and the fitting of the lenses required for sight correction purposes. After the initial outfitting is completed, employes will be expected to maintain at their own expense goggles or repair parts subsequently required, this an item of negligible moment providing goggles are handled carefully when off duty.

The officers of the Company are not being inspired by the thought that protecting the eyes of the employes will result in marked pecuniary advantage to the Company, but we do feel that the elimination of permanent eyesight disabilities, as well as suffering occasioned by same, however such may be compensated for through the Workmen's Compensation Law, is the definite responsibility of the Company.

Similar studies are being made covering the reduction in accidents experienced through the wearing of protective hats and safety shoes, and it is further proposed to extend same to a record of injuries to hands, fingers, etc., which are unfortunately too numerous, the element of infection bulking largely in the severity of injuries to hands, fingers, etc., as well as eyesight.

A Word of Praise

LATE in March, Mr. U. K. Hall, General Purchasing Agent of the Union Pacific System, visited Rock Springs, accompanied by Mr. E. F. McFadden, Railway Storekeeper at Green River. Mr. Hall and Mr. McFadden went underground at Winton. their first experience within a coal mine. In reciting his impressions, Mr. Hall was kind enough to say:

> "The trip was a most instructive and interesting one. Mr. Pryde accompanied us, showing us the entire operation. We watched the cutting machines, the electric drills preparing the holes for the explosives; we glimpsed the face with the shots in place and then after the shooting was done, we returned to observe the loading process in both 'Duckbill' and 'Scraper' places."

After coming to the surface, the party inspected the preparation of the coal on the Winton tipple, thereafter returning to Rock Springs where the loading of coal at No. 8 tipple was observed. Next Mr. Hall was given opportunity to inspect the power plant, machine shop, electric shop, stores, office building, and the Old Timers Building, Mr. Hall making the further following comment:

> "Aside from the wonderful efficiency of the mechanical loading equipment, I was im-

pressed with the provisions made for the care of the men underground as well as for the men and their families above ground. The mine ventilating system to me seemed remarkable, the air invariably as clean and pure as that outside. The electrical installation furnishing light for the men at the loading head and the battery lamps carried by the workmen seemed particularly efficient. Another noticeable thing was the freedom experienced from dust, this brought about by the use of water on the undercutting machines, sprinkling the loose coal at the working face, and the wetting down of the pit cars at strategic points through the medium of sprays."

Messrs. Hall and McFadden met as many as possible of the staff officials and workmen, expressing an entire absence of anxiety or concern during this, their first trip underground.

The Passing of Mrs. Custer, Wife of General George A. Custer

ON TUESDAY, April 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon Custer, the widow of General George A. Custer, the Indian fighter of post-Civil War days, died in her home in New York City, aged 91 years.

Mrs. Custer was born in Monroe, Michigan, the daughter of Judge Daniel S. Bacon. Her life was an uneventful one until she married in 1864, "the boy general with the golden locks." General Custer was in command of a regiment of Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, with a brilliant war record, when he took Elizabeth Bacon for his wife. After her marriage, Mrs. Custer trod the unfrequented path, for a woman, of the campaigner. She found shelter where she could, took the food that was available, braving the open trail with the hazards of Indian savagery, with menacing prairie fires in the fall and the pitiless Dakota blizzards in the winter.

Stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, Dakota Territory (now North Dakota), Mrs. Custer waited with the other wives of the men in General Custer's command while her gallant husband moved toward the Little Big Horn, where the tragedy of June 25, 1876, was to take place. Overwhelmed by a horde of savage warriors, General Custer and his entire command of five companies, numbering 207 men, were annihilated in about twenty minutes. In that the annihilation of General Custer's command was total and complete, it eclipsed Thermopylae, Braddock's defeat at Brush Creek, and the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Mrs. Custer was a woman of rare and lovely character, who wrote three books on her husband's experiences. We cannot forgo quoting the closing words of "Boots and Saddles", written by Mrs. Custer in 1885:

"On Sunday afternoon, the 25th of June, our little group of saddened women, borne down with one common weight of anxiety, sought solace in gathering together in our house. We tried to find some slight surcease from trouble in the old hymns: some of them dated back to our childhood's days, when our mothers rocked us to sleep to their soothing strains. I remember the grief with which one fair young wife threw herself on the carpet and pillowed her head in the lap of a tender friend. Another sat dejected at the piano, and struck soft chords that melted into the notes of the voices. All were absorbed in the same thoughts, and their eyes were filled with far-away visions and longings. Indescribable yearning for the absent, and untold terror for their safety, engrossed each heart. The words of the hymn,

'E'en though a cross it be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee.'

came forth with almost a sob from every throat.

"At that very hour the fears that our tortured minds had portrayed in imagination were realities, and the souls of those we thought upon were ascending to meet their Maker.

"On the 5th day of July—for it took that time for the news to come—the sun rose on a beautiful world, but with its earliest beams came the first knell of disaster. A steamer came down the river bearing the wounded from the battle of the Little Big Horn, of Sunday, June 25th. This battle wrecked the lives of twenty-six women at Fort Lincoln, and orphaned children of officers and soldiers joined their cry to that of their bereaved mothers.

"From that time the life went out of the hearts of the 'women who weep', and God asked them to walk on alone and in the shadow."

General Custer was our early boyhood hero and the memory of his troopers as we gazed on their blue uniforms, visored caps and shining carbines, through childish eyes, is yet a living thing. With the death of Mrs. Custer, there passed away one who saw the West as it will never again be seen by human eyes.

Forty Years Ago

A FEW weeks ago, Mr. James R. Dewar, Chief Clerk in the Rock Springs general office, while talking of old timers and the men who then conducted the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, related the following stories. Mr. Dewar said:

"Away back in 1886, when I was working in the old Union Pacific Building at Omaha, a certain redstained glass sign, about twelve by thirty inches in size, caught my fancy. Etched thereon were four quotations relating to passes, which read:

'Thou shalt not pass.'
'Suffer not a man to pass.'
'Though they roar yet shall they not pass.'
—(Jeremiah V, 22.)
'So he paid his fare and went.'—(Jonah I, 3.)"

The source of the first two quotations Mr. Dewar could not recall. The sign adorned the wall of the office of the second Vice President and General Manager, Samuel R. Callaway, who in later years served as President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Dewar also recalled certain striking mottoes that adorned the walls of the official car which Mr. Dewar thinks was Car 010, used by the President of the Union Pacific, Mr. Charles Francis Adams. The three mottoes that had to do with "Truth" were painted in Old English script. Above the door in the observation end of the car was the startling command:

"Truth is mighty and will prevail—why lie?"

Over the top of the windows, on one side, appeared:

"Truth is stranger than fiction."

While on the other side of the car, above the windows, was shown:

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

Mr. Dewar recalls that when an official in charge of some certain department of the railroad came in to see the President and thereafter began to discourse on the splendid showing he was making, Mr. Adams would slowly but significantly lift his eyes to the particular motto that best fitted the occasion, often to the discomfiture of the narrator.

Mr. Dewar also relates an interesting story of Mr. Thomas J. Potter, who came to the Union Pacific from the Burlington in 1889. Mr. Potter, who was a much loved individual and whom all his friends called "Tom", started over the line on his first trip of inspection, accompanied by the operating and traffic staff. Passing a sidetrack in Wyoming, Mr. Potter noted the station name. "Bitter Creek", whereupon he called Mr. Dewar to take a telegram to John Dupee, care Schwartz and Dupee, Board of Trade, Chicago. The telegram as dictated, read: "Just passed Bitter Creek. Saw your friend. He is looking well." Mr. Dewar later learned that Mr. Dupee, who was a genial soul, was given to using the expression, "I'm a bad man from Bitter Creek," etc.

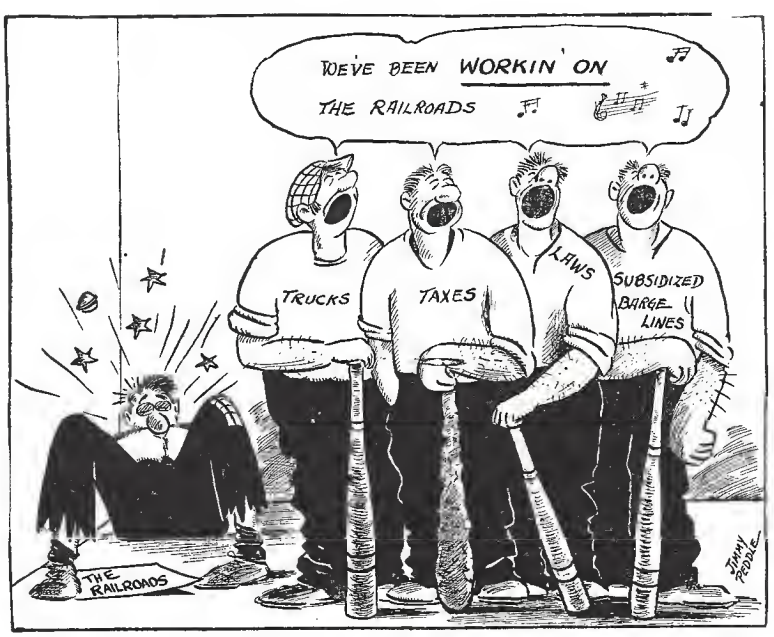
Railroading forty years ago had its colorful men, who, while fighting against great odds in the work of developing an empire, withal found life sufficiently interesting to admit of relaxation in some form. The saving sense of humor will carry a man a long way—when in a tight place.

"We've Been Workin' on the Railroads"

CARTOONERY has always proved an efficient way of presenting an abnormal or extraordinary situation.

While we are not directly engaged in railroad work, each and every man employed by the Wyoming coal companies is influenced, favorably or unfavorably, by the fortunes of the railroads, and for that reason, we are reproducing a cartoon originally published in the magazine, "Railway Purchases and Stores."

While the boys representing trucks, laws and subsidized barge lines are quite as rough looking customers as the gentleman representing taxes, it will be observed that the tax club has more knots in it than those carried by the three remaining engaging gentlemen.



The Railroad Blues.

The First Technocrat

TECHNOCRACY, which suddenly became first page stuff a few months ago, and whose glory seems to have waned as rapidly as did the miniature golf craze of a couple of years ago, did not originate in Greenwich Village.

There was born in Italy in 1452 a man who later became the greatest painter, architect and sculptor of his age. Leonardo da Vinci was this man's name, and if the invention of labor saving devices is a crime, then Vinci should be classed as a criminal as well as an artist and genius.

Vinci can properly be classed as a technocrat. In his day, whenever a load was carried in barrows, one man was required at each end of the barrow. This early technocrat put a wheel at the forward end of the barrow and thus cut the labor required to one-half. If labor saving devices are wrong, then the Italian was a crass offender, and if we are to do away with machinery, let a law be passed that will take the wheels off of all barrows.

Forty years ago, we marvelled at the load a Mexican "cargadora" could carry on his back with the aid of a wide leather strap over his forehead. One morning, a Mexican railroad bridge foreman found the hammer of a steam driven piledriver gone and later it developed that one man had packed the iron mass of 500 pounds a quarter of a mile, thereafter abandoning it. If a return to two men on a barrow is justifiable, consideration should be given to the more primitive cargadora's harness.

Deportation of an Undesirable Alien

EARLY in 1932, a radical agitator arrived at Rock Springs, giving the name of Lukas Krpan, sometimes spelled Kripan, Krepan or Krppan. Krpan undertook to spread Communistic doctrines in the Rock Springs field, particularly among men of Slavish nationality. Not meeting with much success, Krpan moved to Kemmerer, where he found sanctuary with a well-known bootlegger and after exhausting his resources in Kemmerer and vicinity, he moved to the Pacific Coast, the Federal authorities following him for alleged Communistic activities in New York City, in the Pennsylvania coal fields, and in Colorado, previous to his arrival at Rock Springs.

Krpan was arrested some months ago in California, given a hearing, and as a result of the evidence adduced, his deportation to Yugo-slavia has been ordered by the Federal government.

Krpan was a loafer, a trouble-maker and a deadbeat, leaving bills for board and other obligations behind him in Rock Springs.

The Death of Mr. Joseph Edward Edgeworth

ELSEWHERE in the magazine will be found record of the death of our friend, Mr. Edgeworth. We say friend advisedly, because "Joe", as Mr. Edgeworth was familiarly known, was the friend of every person thrown in contact with him. His lovable, genial qualities, his gracious smile and hearty laugh will remain with those who were fortunate enough to know him, for years to come.

To spend an evening with Joe, such as that occasioned by the last meeting of the Wyoming Section of the A. I. M. M. E., where our friend presided in his usual gracious manner, will be an event long remembered, however tempered with the sorrow of his passing.

Annual Mine Vacations

In keeping with the practice instituted several years ago, the management has arranged, as per dates submitted below, annual vacations for the men employed in the various mining districts and it is to be hoped that all will take advantage of the periods named and visit friends and relatives, or go to the favorite fishing grounds, and return much benefited by the outing. None of these dates will interfere with the Ninth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association, mention of which is made elsewhere in this issue of the Magazine.

Winton—June 15th to 24th, inclusive.
Rock Springs—June 25th to July 4th, inclusive.
Reliance—July 5th to July 14th, inclusive.
Superior—July 15th to July 24th, inclusive.
Hanna—July 22nd to July 31st, inclusive.

Music Week May 7th to 13th

Governor Miller has issued a proclamation naming the above period as the annual celebration of National Music Week. It is to be hoped that all districts in and tributary to Rock Springs will get busy with their Band Concerts, Musicales, Concerts, etc., and display the talents with which this territory is so richly endowed for the benefit of the music-loving public.

TREES CLOSE TO HIGHWAYS

I think that I shall never see,
Along the road, an unscraped tree

With bark intact, and painted white,
That no car ever hit at night.

For every tree that's near the road
Has caused some auto to be towed.

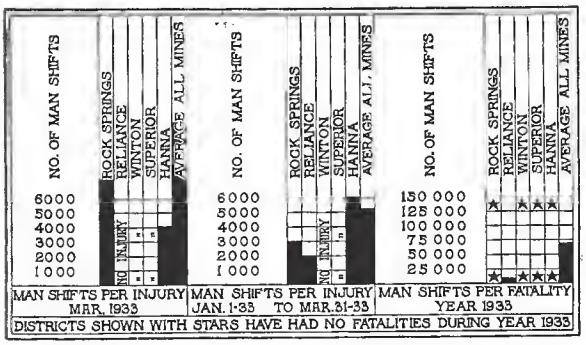
Sideswiping trees is done a lot
By drivers who are not so hot.

God gave them eyes so they could see
Yet any fool can hit a tree.

—*Judge.*

Make It Safe

March Accident Graph



THE graph for March shows some improvement over the previous two months of the year when based on the frequency rate. However, if based on the severity rate, it would not look so well, as we had two serious injuries in March, one causing the injured workman the loss of a fore-finger and the other suffered a fractured skull, which would no doubt have resulted fatally except for prompt and skillful medical attention that was rendered.

The fractured skull was the direct cause of all tipplemen being required to wear protective hats to which regulation several surface employes objected. However, the fact remains that protective hats prevent head injuries and to date we have no less than 10 cases where they have prevented fatalities.

The Winton and Superior districts are still doing their "stuff". Three months of 1933, or one-fourth of the year, they have gone without a single lost-time injury. Each and every employe is responsible for the achievement and all are to be congratulated. Keep up the good work.

Hanna District is doing remarkable safety work, as they have had only two serious injuries with the ending of March.

Rock Springs and Reliance districts are at the bottom of the list with only 2,996 and 1,963 man-shifts per injury, respectively.

BY MINES
MONTH OF MARCH

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,183	1	2,183
Rock Springs No. 8..	3,213	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside.	2,158	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	1,755	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	647	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	2,367	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	701	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	1,248	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	1,382	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	31	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	1,691	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	626	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	585	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	1,703	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 6.....	146	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,065	1	1,065

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1933

Rock Springs No. 4..	6,726	3	2,242
Rock Springs No. 8..	9,584	4	2,396
Rock Springs Outside	4,659	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	5,776	3	1,925
Reliance Outside....	2,074	1	2,074
Winton No. 1.....	7,894	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	2,248	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	4,220	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	4,096	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	92	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	4,968	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	2,857	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	1,645	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	5,348	0	5,348
Hanna No. 6.....	407	1	No Injury
Hanna Outside	4,188	1	4,188

MARCH INJURIES

Name	*Nature of Injuries*	*Cause of Accident*	*Period of Disability*	*District*	*Mine*	*Section*
Raymond Matson	Amputation of right forefinger	Mashed between jack and hoist.	Est. 35 d.	Rock Springs	4	2
Frank Ord	Bruised side and ribs	Slipped and fell on rail.	5 d.	Rock Springs	4	2
John Penny	Fracture of skull	Struck by handle of winch.	Undetermined	Hanna	Outside	

BY DISTRICTS

MONTH OF MARCH

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-Shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs	7,554	1	7,554
Reliance	2,402	0	No Injury
Winton	3,068	0	No Injury
Superior	5,434	0	No Injury
Hanna	4,016	1	4,016
All Districts	22,474	2	11,237
All Districts, 1932	27,242	5	5,448

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1933

Rock Springs	20,969	7	2,996
Reliance	7,850	4	1,963
Winton	10,142	0	No Injury
Superior	16,699	0	No Injury
Hanna	12,105	2	6,053
All Districts	67,765	13	5,213
All Districts, 1932	84,135	21	4,007

Annual Inter-Company First Aid Contest

The Annual Inter-Company First Aid Contest of men's teams, Boy and Girl Scout teams from The Union Pacific Coal Company, will be held this year in the Old Timers' Building at Rock Springs, on Friday, June 9, the day preceding the Ninth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association, which will take place on Saturday, June 10.

Each district should enter a men's first aid team from each of the operating mines, one each of Boy Scouts and Senior and Junior Girl Scout teams. Every team should begin to redouble their training activities, coming prepared to carry away the prizes that will be awarded.

For the men's teams there will be three prizes of $30.00, $20.00 and $10.00 to each member of the first three winning teams.

For the Boy and Girl Scouts teams there will be prizes to each member of the three winning teams in each of the three divisions. They will be appropriate prizes and of materials that will be useful for different occasions.

All of the judges have not been selected for the contest at this writing, but an effort will be made to secure the most competent judges possible.

It should also be remembered by all competing teams that there are three beautiful loving cups awarded to the teams having the highest scores.

It is hoped that the 1933 First Aid Contest will be one of the best that we have ever staged, that every one comes well prepared and carries on in a sportsmanlike manner. The benefits derived from entering such an event are many times repaid when a team member is called on to render first aid to an injured person.

Is Safety Worth While?

On March 6, 1933, the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, Dr. Scott Turner, President, awarded a certificate of honor to The Union Pacific Coal Company for the excellent safety record established in 1932.

The citation commends the employes of the Company for producing 2,045,270 tons of coal with but one fatal accident in 1932, as against six fatalities in 1931, and an average of 9.22 fatalities for each of the preceding nine years. Credit is also given for reducing the total accidents, fatal and non-fatal, from 157 in 1931 to 60 in 1932.

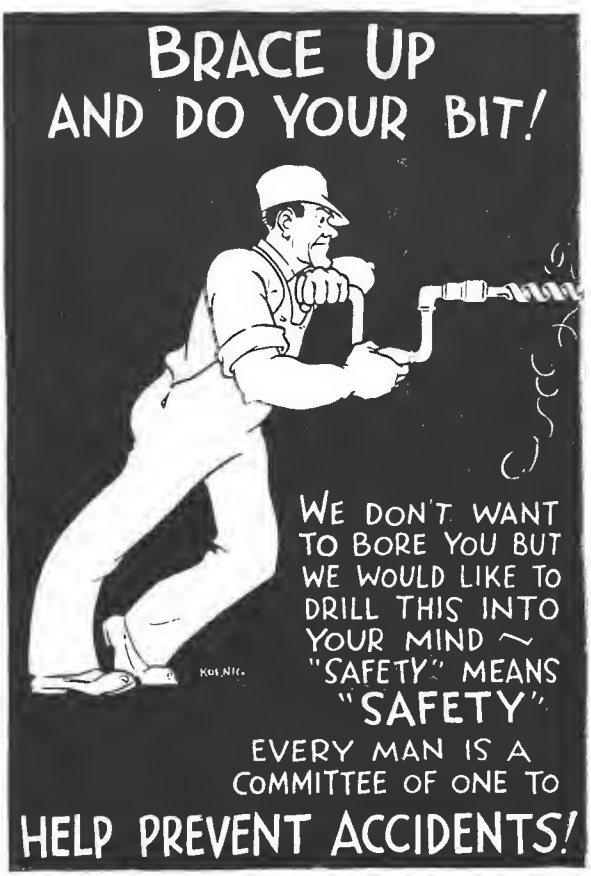
The citation referred to will undoubtedly be presented in a formal manner by representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Mines on the occasion of the First Aid Meet to be held in Rock Springs on June 9th next.

March Injuries

RAYMOND MATSON, *Driver, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Laceration and fracture, with amputation of right forefinger. Period of disability, estimated 35 days.

Raymond was helping the hoisting engineer. Jack Armstrong, move a hoist into position with a lifting jack. In order to set the jack

(Please turn to page 168)


BRACE UP
AND DO YOUR BIT!
WE DON'T WANT TO BORE YOU BUT WE WOULD LIKE TO DRILL THIS INTO YOUR MIND ~ "SAFETY" MEANS "SAFETY"
EVERY MAN IS A COMMITTEE OF ONE TO
HELP PREVENT ACCIDENTS!

Standing of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

WE ARE reproducing herewith statement showing the relative standings of the various sections for the period January 1 to March 31, 1933, both underground and outside, in the annual safety contest. Thirty of the 37 underground sections have had no injuries to date, and 3 of the 5 outside sections have also gone through the period without injuries.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
1	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	2,332	0	No Injury
2	Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	2,319	0	No Injury
3	Steve Kazlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	2,250	0	No Injury
4	Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	2,170	0	No Injury
5	William Greek	Reliance 1, Section 3	1,969	0	No Injury
6	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	1,867	0	No Injury
7	Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	1,724	0	No Injury
8	Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	1,696	0	No Injury
9	Bert Chadwick	Hanna 2, Section 1	1,645	0	No Injury
10	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	1,562	0	No Injury
11	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	1,548	0	No Injury
12	Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	1,520	0	No Injury
13	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	1,321	0	No Injury
14	J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	1,166	0	No Injury
15	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	1,160	0	No Injury
16	R. V. Hotchkiss	Superior B, Section 2	1,157	0	No Injury
17	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	1,155	0	No Injury
18	John Reese	Reliance 1, Section 1	1,147	0	No Injury
19	J. R. Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	1,104	0	No Injury
20	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	986	0	No Injury
21	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	932	0	No Injury
22	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	820	0	No Injury
23	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	768	0	No Injury
24	Frank Stortz	Superior C, Section 2	604	0	No Injury
25	Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	583	0	No Injury
26	Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	556	0	No Injury
27	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	465	0	No Injury
28	J. V. McClelland	Hanna 6, Section 1	407	0	No Injury
29	Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	392	0	No Injury
30	John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	160	0	No Injury
31	Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	3,181	1	3,181
32	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	1,918	1	1,918
33	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	2,575	2	1,288
34	Thomas Warren	Reliance 1, Section 4	889	1	889
35	Homer Grove	Reliance 1, Section 2	1,771	2	886
36	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	2,380	4	595
37	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	475	1	475
	ALL SECTIONS		50,674	12	4,223
	SAME PERIOD, 1932		64,479	27	2,388

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Per Injury*
1	Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	4,659	0	No Injury
2	Port Ward	Superior	2,857	0	No Injury
3	Richard Gibbs	Winton	2,248	0	No Injury
4	S. L. Morgan	Hanna	4,188	1	4,188
5	William Telck	Reliance	2,074	1	2,074
	ALL DISTRICTS		16,026	2	8,013

Engineering Department

Accurate Time Necessary In Our Daily Life[x]

By C. E. SWANN.

OUR wonderful train service would be impossible and loss of life and property would be great without accurate time. There is hardly an activity that is not affected by time. Demands for accurate time are growing. Scientists depend upon the Naval Observatory's time signals for investigations of gravity. Navigators of ships, and commissions that determine boundary lines between nations, states and counties, are dependent upon time signals.

No private individual could afford to carry on such an expensive service. Time service has therefore been the duty of Governments. A recent report from Paris indicates that the time service maintained by the United States is the most accurate. The United States Naval Observatory was given an accuracy rating of .0078 of a second.

Time and space are the two great elements with which the astronomer in the observatory has to deal; consequently a great part of astronomical work, and a great part of the equipment of every observatory, is devoted to the determination of time in various ways and for various purposes.

The measurement of time is accomplished by the joint work of the clock and watch makers, and of the astronomer who makes observations of the transits of the heavenly bodies across the meridian to determine the necessary daily correction to these instruments. For no piece of chronometric apparatus, even the best constructed astronomical clock, can begin to approach in regularity of running the motions of the heavenly bodies, especially the rotation time of the earth on its axis, on which most time determinations depend. The principal pieces of apparatus used for keeping time are various forms of clocks and watches. Before the invention of these instruments the measurement of time was very rough, the most accurate being the method of the sundial; but as this was only good in the day time and when the sun was shining, various rougher devices were employed, such as running sand in the hour glass, the water clocks, or even a burning candle. The senseless division of the day into two periods (of 12 hours each), which was probably originally brought about by the use of the sun's shadow in the day time and something or nothing else in the night, is one of the relics of barbarism which seems to be the hardest to get rid of. Even the division into 24 hours (instead of decimals of the whole day, as it ought to be) is bad enough, but, on account of the radical change necessary in the construction of all clocks and watches in order to bring this about, it will probably be a long time in coming. But the small changes necessary in the dials in order that they may read up to 24 hours instead of 12 makes it surprising that there is so much opposition to the proposal of the railroad managers simply to print their time tables with the day divided in that way.

Two different kinds of time, with different actual lengths of the unit, are in common use—mean solar and sidereal. The mean solar day marks the average interval of the return of the sun to the same meridian. The time marked by the return of the actual sun is not uniform, and is called apparent time. The difference between mean and apparent time is called the equation of time. Mean solar time is that in common use, but the mean solar day is used in two different ways; the one called the civil way, or civil time, begins the day at midnight, and is the one used by the people at large. The other, used by astronomers, beings the day at mean noon, reckoning it from 0 to 23 plus hours. The day begins 12 hours later than the civil day, or 12 hours earlier, according to how the matter is viewed. Thus at 6 P. M., January 23, the astronomer calls it Jan. 23 days 6 hours, or Jan. 23.25 days, if he expresses it decimally. The astronomical time as above defined is generally called simply "mean time", to distinguish it from either civil time or sidereal time.

Sidereal time is of an entirely distinct length from mean solar time. As the earth rotates, the stars appear in the east and set in the west. The only difference between the sun and the stars is that the stars appear to make the round-trip in the true period of the earth's rotation, while for the sun a little more than a revolution is necessary. The reasons for this anyone can obtain from books on astronomy. As the stars are so far distant that their apparent positions are only very slightly affected by the earth's motion, the period of the earth's rotation, measured in reference to a point in the sky called the vernal equinox, is one sidereal day. This period is the most accurate standard of time measured.

The exact time according to the clock that the stars cross the meridian is very closely determined. The difference between the time that the stars should cross the meridian and the times they are found to cross the meridian according to our clock is the error of the clocks.

xInformation obtained from Research Narratives and Collier's Encyclopedia.

Down in a vault, a one-room tile structure enclosed in another tile structure from which it is separated by an air space of 30 inches, both waterproofed and insulated, the Observatory keeps its clocks Summer and Winter at a uniform temperature and at a constant air pressure. These sidereal clocks are the most accurate timepieces obtainable. One has maintained the sidereal time with an error of only a few thousandths of a second. These clocks are never interfered with in any way. No one enters the vault, as the change of temperature due to the entrance of a human being would affect the rates of the clocks.

The standard time of the United States is called "Standard mean solar time." Owing to the irregularity of the earth's motion in its orbit and to the inclination of the earth's axis, apparent solar days vary in length. It is necessary that all days and all hours be of the same length; therefore a mean solar time has been established.

Our time signals are broadcast six times a day; at midnight, 3 A. M., noon, 4 P. M., 7 P. M. and 10 P. M. When new automatic equipment is completed, the Observatory will broadcast time every hour on the hour except four times a day, 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M. When this new service is inaugurated, it will be possible for everybody to check his clocks once an hour practically all day. The seismologists in this and other countries are awaiting with keen delight the day when they will have a check every hour in investigations of earth tremors.

Time signals are broadcast automatically by means of special transmitting clocks, containing electrical mechanisms by which they may be set within one-hundredths of a second. They also have an electrical break-circuit apparatus for emitting the signals. Before each signal these transmitting clocks are compared with the standard sidereal clocks in the vault by means of a chronograph. From five minutes before the zero hour, Eastern Standard Time, dashes are broadcast, beginning on each second except that there is no dash transmitted on the 29th second of each minute, nor on the identification seconds at the end of the minutes.

This is done so that anyone listening will know that if one beat is missed, the next beat will be on the 30th second of a minute. From the 55th minute up to and including the 58th minute, there are no ticks for the 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th second. This lets you know that the next tick, after omitting four beats, represents the beginning of the minute. On the 59th minute there are no beats sent from the 50th second until the 60th second. This allows anyone to realize that after the silence of nine seconds, when the next tick is sounded, it is the zero hour.

The telegraph companies transmit only the last three minutes of the noon signal.

The first time signal was broadcast by the Navy in the spring of 1904, but it was not until 1912, when the big station at Arlington, Virginia, was completed, that it was possible to broadcast our time signals with sufficient power to reach around the world.

Local mean time is that indicated by the transits of the sun at any particular meridian, and of course this differs for places of different longitudes on the surface of the earth. In fact, the difference of longitude between two places is simply the difference of their local times, and the accurate determination of this difference is one of the most common kinds of astronomical work, especially in the principal observatory of any country. The operation consists simply in making the most accurate determination possible of the clock-corrections at each observatory and then comparing the clocks by telegraphic time signals with each other. But if this local time is used as the standard time at every place it causes the greatest confusion to people traveling from one place to another and to the railroads connecting them. England early adopted the time of the Greenwich meridian for the whole country, and likewise France that of Paris. In the United States uniformity was more difficult on account of the great difference of longitude of its different parts, San Francisco time being nearly four hours slower than the local time in the eastern part of Maine. But an excellent compromise was brought about in 1883, principally through the influence of the railroads, pushed on by a few scientific men, and it resulted in the present system of standard time throughout the country. This is based on Greenwich time, and differs from it at any place by some whole number of hours, the minutes and seconds being the same over the whole country, and exactly the same as those of Greenwich. The eastern part of the country uses time five hours slower than that of Greenwich, or Greenwich five hour time; i. e., when it is standard noon in the eastern part of the United States it is 5 P. M. at Greenwich. In the Mississippi valley they use Greenwich six hour time. The dividing line is not an arbitrary one, but is settled by the railroads, generally where they find it most convenient to change at the end of divisions of the roads. The Pennsylvania roads change at Pittsburgh. The cities and towns along the roads adopt the time of the nearest railroad, and no inconvenience results even where the difference of standard from local time is something more than half an hour. The only inconvenience is in cities like Pittsburgh, where two different hours are used by different railroad systems centering there. But the trouble is infinitely less than it was when there were more than 70 different standards of railroad time in the country. Out on the plains they use Greenwich seven hour time, and on the Pacific slope Greenwich eight hour time. These four standards are commonly called Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific time, respectively.

While the above is not an ideal system, it is about the best that can be used at the present time. If the people at large can ever be educated up to

the standard of dissociating entirely 12 o'clock from noon, then we can adopt a universal time for all parts of the earth. This is already done by many scientific men, especially astronomers, meteorologists, and those having anything to do with terrestrial magnetism, it being necessary in all these matters to have a common universal time for use, and Greenwich time, either mean or civil, as defined above, is almost universally adopted for these purposes. Such a time is also a necessity in international telegraphic communication, and, once adopted, would be found of universal convenience. Its introduction would come about much easier if at the same time the 12 or 24-hour division of the day could be abandoned, and the decimal division of a universal day come into general use. This, however, involves the abandonment of all existing time pieces and the purchase of new ones showing the decimal division of the day, and as this involves a large financial outlay it will be very difficult of introduction.

Wyoming Section of A. I. M. M. E. Holds Meeting at Rock Springs

WITH Chairman J. E. Edgeworth presiding and an attendance of thirty-two members and guests, the Wyoming Section gathered in Rock Springs at Howard's Cafe for dinner and their regular meeting on March 24, 1933. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, F. V. Hicks; Vice-Chairman, J. R. Reeve; Secretary-Treasurer, J. L. Libby; Members of the Executive Committee, J. E. Edgeworth and H. J. Duncan.

W. T. Nightingale was asked by the Chairman to discuss the "Gas Drive in the Wyoming Salt Creek Oil Field." Mr. Nightingale explained that by pumping the surplus gas back into the selected key wells, other wells were made to produce more oil, also that the gas was conserved for future use.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, Vice-President of the Institute, who gave a general resume of the depression as it actually exists and largely in relation to methods of recovery in the Coal Industry, Banking, Railroads, and National Economics. Mr. McAuliffe briefly summarized the accomplishments of the President and Congress in restoring the confidence of the public during the recent Bank Moratorium, but pointed out the dire need of revised and improved banking laws, particularly that banking and speculation be handled separately.

In outlining the condition of the Railroads, Mr. McAuliffe said that "since transportation charges are such important items in the industrial systems, further improvements of the Railroads are necessary to reduce transportation costs and to enable them to compete with other agencies such as busses, automobiles, and aeroplanes. Much has already been done to meet this competition; equipment has been enlarged and improved, divisions lengthened, and train tonnage increased, all of which reduces transportation costs, but further drastic changes are probable. Possibly the dead weight of equipment will be reduced by using stronger steel alloys; Diesel engine, electric-driven coach cars, 100 feet long, streamlined to reduce air resistance at high speed, and constructed of lighter metal and designed for comfort may replace present passenger equipment, and meet the present demand for rapid and comfortable transportation."

Mr. McAuliffe likewise told of the "critical condition of the Coal Industry brought about by overdevelopment and expansion through speculative methods. Since coal now has to compete with other fuels old traditional methods of employer and employe must go; it is truly a case of the survival of the fittest; new technique must be developed and men employed who can attain these demands of progress, with vision for the future and less extravagant methods for the present."

Mr. McAuliffe also commented in a friendly manner on the Institute and mentioned the splendid opportunities offered to Institute members attending the Chicago Exposition.

March Injuries

(Continued from page 164)

properly against the hoist, it was necessary to rotate a gear wheel either by hand or with the current. It being easier by using the current, Armstrong opened the controller of the hoist and Raymond caught his finger either between the gear wheel and jack or between the jack and a water discharge line that is laid alongside of the frame of the hoist. This is a very regrettable accident and it was absolutely avoidable. The hoistman is entirely at fault, for he should not have put the hoist into operation until he was sure that his fellow workman was "in the clear".

J. W. PENNY, *Weighman, Hanna No. 2 Tipple.* Fracture of skull. Period of disability not known.

John Penny was rerailing an empty car with a hand-operated winch, and, due to the car rerailing suddenly and gaining momentum quickly, it gave the rope a sudden jerk, causing the winch handle to revolve rapidly, striking Jack on the head. This is the first time that an accident of this nature has caused an injury to any of the tipple crews. It was unforeseen, yet in the future it is hoped they can be avoided by the use of protective head-gear. Th only comment is, that the Safety Engineer should have recommended protective hats before the injury occurred.

Annual Garden Awards

WITH the advent of May (especially in our mountainous district) come flowers and early vegetables. It is to be hoped that each and every employe in all our districts will enter heart and soul into our yearly garden contests, and, by the time September rolls around, will gladly welcome the judging Committee when the members thereof call to make an inspection of your summer's labors. The prizes are well worth contending for and the garden duties involve but little effort on your part. The lucky winners of last season may be outclassed this year. Your work will not have been in vain insofar as your vegetables are concerned, and, if you are competing in flowers and shrubs only, you at least will have had the glory and satisfaction of knowing that you have helped beautify your surroundings and given your neighbors a chance to look over your fence in admiration. Let's make a "resolve" and start action on the job right away.

If you ever read that story of Alexander Irvine's, "My Lady of the Chimney-Corner" it may recall this little incident:

That night there was an unusual atmosphere in her corner. She had a newly tailored cap on her head and her little Sunday shawl over her shoulders. Her candle was burning and the hearth stones had an extra coat of whitewash. She drew me up close beside her and told me a story.

"Once, a long, long time ago, God, feelin' tired, went to sleep an' had a nice wee nap on His throne. His head was in His han's an' a wee white cloud came down an' covered Him up. Purty soon He wakes up an' says He:

" 'Where's Michael?'

" 'Here I am, Father!' said Michael.

" 'Michael, me boy," says God, 'I want a chariot and a charioteer!'

" 'Right ye are!' says he. Up comes the purtiest chariot in the city of Heaven an' the finest charioteer.

" 'Me boy,' says God, 'take a million tons of th' choicest seeds of th' flowers of Heaven an' take a trip around th' world wi' them. Scatter them,' says He, 'be th' roadsides an' th' wild places of th' earth where my poor live.'

" 'Aye,' says the charioteer, 'that's jist like Ye, Father. It's th' purtiest job of m' afther-life an' I'll do it finely.'

" 'It's jist come t' Me in a dream,' says th' Father, 'that the rich have all the flowers down there and the poor have nown at all.' "

At this point I got in some questions about God's language and the kind of flowers.

"Well', dear," she said, "He spakes Irish t' Irish people, an' the charioteer was an Irishman."

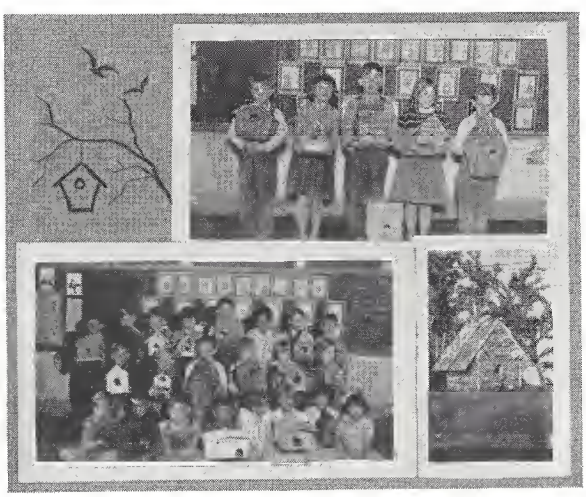
"Maybe it was a woman!" I ventured.

"Aye, but there's no difference up there."

"Th' flowers," she said, "were primroses, buttercups, an' daisies, an' th' flowers that be handy t' th' poor, an' from that day to this there's been flowers a-plenty for all of us everywhere!"

Bird Houses

The 3rd Grade, Hanna School, Jean Milliken, teacher, developed a project outside of school hours of making more bird-houses, the idea being to endeavor to attract more birds to the community. Each child's finished piece of work was brought to school and two of the teachers (Misses Franklin and Adolphson) were named as judges, points awarded for various features in the manufacturing of the houses, all being made of wood, bark or twigs, the six best to be sent to Denver and entered in a newspaper contest. Jimmie Grooman's offering won first selection for the boys, that of Charlotte Fern Ainsworth first for the girls, honorable mention going to William Dexter, Marjory Wright, Louis Smith and Fred Toucher. After the elimination at Denver, the entry of Charlotte Fern Ainsworth was given Honorable Mention and amongst a great many others was on display in the window of one of the leading stores.



Upper—Contestants and Bird Houses built for Denver Post Bird House Contest. Reading from left to right: Jimmie Grooman, Marjory Wright, Frederick Toucher, Charlotte Fern Ainsworth, Louis Smith.

Lower Right—Bird house made by Charlotte Fern Ainsworth which received honorable mention at Denver Post Contest.

Lower Left—Contestants in Bird House Contest sponsored by third grade of Hanna Public School.

Ye Old Timers

Old Timers' Association Annual Meeting

FEW indeed are the Coal Companies, or any other industry for that matter, in either the United States or Canada that can boast of an institution patterned after the Old Timers' Association with a membership as shown in the table accompanying. The management has given expression on numerous occasions as being particularly proud of the attainments it has reached which accounts for the crowing rooster carried at the head of this article.

Beginning with 283 members in 1925, the membership shown by nationalities in the years following is set forth below:

OLD TIMERS' ASSOCIATION
MEMBERSHIP BY NATIONALITIES

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Americans	123	135	145	148	157	168	179	196
Austrians	17	23	26	25	25	30	35	46
Belgians				1	1	1	2	2
Canadians	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Chinese	20	10	6	5	4	4	4	1
Chinese (living abroad)						12	9	12
Croatians	5	4	6	8	8	9	9	9
Czecho-Slovak	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dalmatians	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	11
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
English	35	39	40	43	44	46	50	54
Finlanders	27	35	35	42	49	52	57	58
French	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greek					3	4	7	9
Germans	2	2	3	4	6	7	9	11
Hungarians		1	1	2	1	1	2	3
Irish	3	3	2	2	3	6	6	7
Italians	12	16	16	17	20	25	28	33
Japanese	4	5	6	5	9	11	11	10
Jugo-Slav	1	1	2	7	11	11	12	15
Krainer	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8
Mexican	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montenegrin				1	1	1		
Polanders	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6
Russian						1	1	2
Serbs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Servia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slav	31	35	39	41	40	41	42	42
Scots	19	18	18	16	17	20	24	26
Swedes	11	12	12	12	13	11	13	13
Tyroleans	7	8	10	11	13	13	12	13
Welsh	10	13	13	12	12	12	11	11
	354	388	413	435	472	521	558	612

31 Nations Represented.

The date of June 10, 1933, marks the Ninth Annual Reunion, and, successful as all past gatherings have heen, it is expected that the 1933 session will eclipse all others. One or two good speakers will be present but we are not at liberty at this time to make known their identity pending final decision of their acceptance.

McAuliffe's Kilties will, of course, be on hand as will the well-trained bands from Rock Springs, Hanna, Superior and Winton-Reliance. The celebrated Hanna Orchestra will play during the banquet and its sweet strains will also be heard for those disciples of terpsichore who dance the old-time numbers following the evening entertainment in the Old Timers' Building. The afternoon Band Concert is a big event always and a fine, varied program is now being worked out.

The attendance at the banquet will perforce be the largest since the beginning of the organization, and needless to say, the tables will bear good things to eat served as only the ladies of the Congregational Church know how.

The usual outdoor sports, with valuable prizes, will not be diminished and keen rivalry is looked for in the various contests. It behooves the Bocce Bolla, Base Ball, Horse-shoe pitchers and other enthusiasts to start early practice if they intend to share in the spoils.

The morning business meeting at the Elks Home will, of course, draw its big crowd, upon which occasion those members who have passed on since the last Reunion will be eulogized, new officers will be named to handle the affairs for the ensuing year, etc.. etc.

Following the business meeting the parade of groups of 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 years' service men will be formed on the side streets surrounding the Elk building for the march to the Old Timers' Building.

During the banquet, the 40-year Gold Button will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McAuliffe to the four men who have this year attained that distinction, viz.: Jesse James, of Rock Springs; James Attryde and Adolph Stebner, of Hanna; and John Hunter, Sr., of Bremerton, Washington, (formerly of Cumberland).

Each mining district will put on its choicest talent at the evening entertainment and it is to be hoped Harry Lunn, of Winton, that inimitable artist, will not fail us.

We want all the members of the Association with their wives to be present upon the Grand Stand while the group picture is being taken—let's make it a 100 per cent photo this year—every one represented.

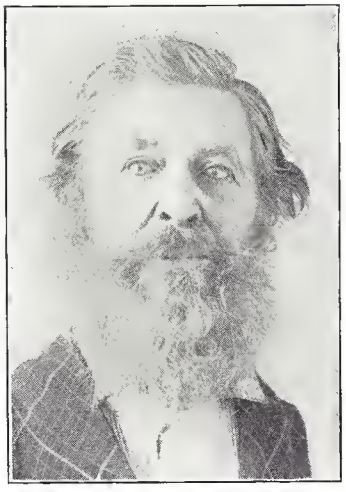
The grand stand (or bleachers) will be erected opposite the Old Timers' Building and it is the intention this year to present the games and con-

tests in front thereof in full view of the occupants, so, after the banquet, all should adjourn to the seats provided.

Old Timer John Quincy Adams

IN OCTOBER last, Hon. Burton K. Wheeler, U. S. Senator from Montana, visited Rock Springs, speaking in the Old Timers Building, Mrs. Wheeler accompanying her husband.

While in Rock Springs, Mrs. Wheeler made mention of the fact that many years ago, a mine worker living in Rock Springs had written to her mother, enclosing a photograph of himself, stating that his name was John Quincy Adams, Mr. Adams claiming to be a relative of Mrs. Wheeler's mother, who was a descendant of the noted Adams family of Massachusetts.



Old Timer John Quincy Adams.

After her return to Washington, Mrs. Wheeler sent the photograph to Mrs. T. Taliaferro, Jr., who in turn loaned it to Judge D. G. Thomas, with the suggestion that he show same to other old timers in Rock Springs. Judge Thomas advises that many of the old residents of the city recognized the original of the photograph, recalling that Mr. Adams lived with his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, all of whom have been gone from Rock Springs for many years.

One of the older residents recalls that the Bell family were the possessors of a magpie remarkable for its powers of mimicry. Mr. Adams was asthmatic, wheezing and coughing a great deal, the magpie learning to imitate the old gentleman's asthmatic sounds. The accomplishments of the magpie proved a great attraction to the children of the neighborhood and in this way, numerous young people became very friendly with the old gentleman, who was very kind to them.

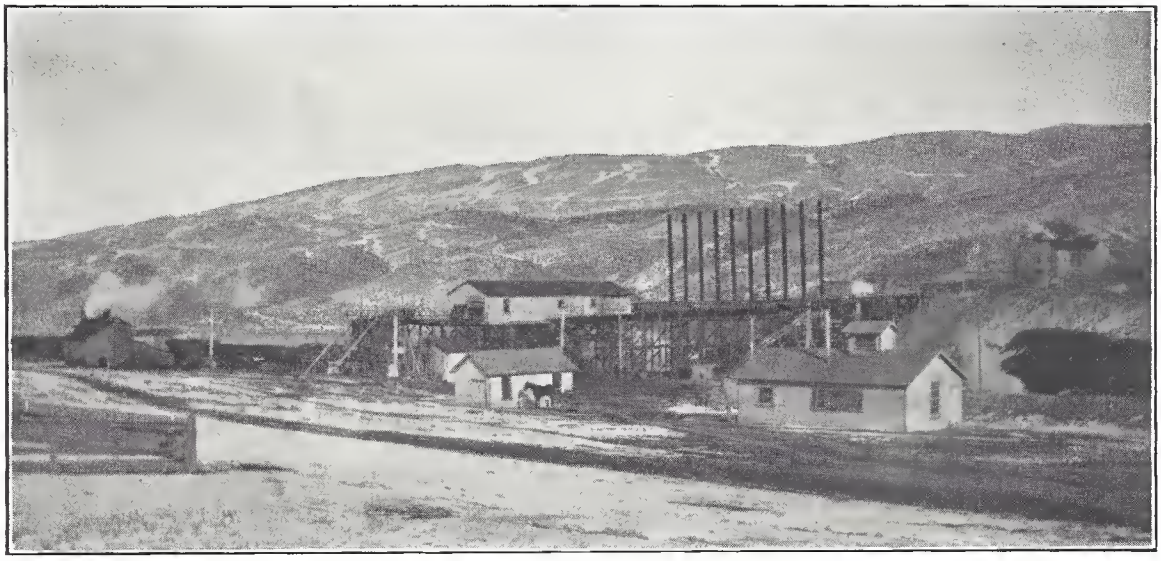
Judge Thomas was told by one informant that both Mr. Adams and Mr. Bell worked in The Union Pacific Coal Company's No. 7 Mine, the family thereafter moving to Point of Rocks, since when all trace of their whereabouts has been lost.

Mr. Adams spoke with a very broad English accent. was known as a kindly and lovable old gentleman, and the magazine would be delighted to hear from any of its readers as to what became of Mr. Adams and the Bell family. Any information forthcoming will likewise prove interesting and acceptable to Mrs. Wheeler.

Obituary

On the evening of April 15, Mr. Edward Bakka, employed in No. 8 Mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs, was instantly killed on the Rock Springs-Superior highway, five miles south of Superior. Mr. Bakka, accompanied by Mrs. Bakka, was driving from Rock Springs to Superior, when, due to defective headlights, the car left the highway, going over a high embankment. Mrs. Bakka received painful injuries, but her early and complete recovery is anticipated.

Mr. Bakka was 38 years of age, Annandale, Min-



Old picture of Mine No. 2 Tipple and Boiler Plant at Cumberland, Wyoming. No. 2 was opened in November, 1900, the first coal shipment made therefrom being in April, 1901. The property was abandoned on June 30, 1927.

nesota, his birthplace. He entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Cumberland in 1910, locating at Reliance when the mines at Cumberland were abandoned. In 1918, he enlisted at Green River, going overseas with the 311th Engineers, was a member of the Old Timers Association, the Masonic Order, Veterans of Foreign Wars, The American Legion, and Local Union 2174, U. M. W. of A. In 1923. he married Miss Tinnie Hill.

The funeral services were held under the auspices of the A. F. & A. M. from the Masonic Temple, Rock Springs, the remains interred in Mountain View Cemetery.

Mr. Bakka is survived by his wife, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Bakka of Richwood, Minn.; three sisters, Mrs. Clarence Johnson of Rock Springs, Mrs. Ben Heiskary of Annandale, Minn., and Miss Irene Bakka of Minneapolis; two brothers, August Bakka of Rock Springs, and Axcel Bakka of Richwood, Minn.

Mrs. Andrew Tarris, Sr., a resident of Rock Springs for the past 37 years, passed away on April 5 at her home, 931 Seventh Street at the ripe old age of 72. She was born in Czecho-Slovakia April 19, 1860. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, Andrew Tarris, Sr. (retired on pension), two daughters and four sons. The funeral was held from the North Side Catholic Church on April 8, Rev. Albert Gnidovec in charge of services. Her death is much regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

In Memoriam

In the March issue of the "Rock Springs Legionnaire" appeared the following brief article eulogizing our old friend, the late "Tom" Gibson:

Since our last meeting we have lost a great friend. Not an ex-service man or a member of our organization, but one who was a real friend to us all and one who never tired of doing things to help the Legion in every way possible. This little poem describes our old Friend, Thomas Gibson, whom we all miss:

Afterwards

In the end the praises said
Are but simple and but few.
This they mention of the dead.
He was gentle, he was true.

Those who loved him, teary-eyed
Find his glory and success
Not in stately pomp and pride,
But in kindly thoughtfulness.

In sad groups his neighbors stand,
Having only this to say,
They will miss his friendly hand
Waved in greeting day by day.

Some remember he was kind,
Some remember he was true.
Others carry long in mind
Little deeds he used to do.

All the praises of a man
Which in mourning we rehearse,
Are of something finer than
Things of pocket and of purse.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

Mr. C. A. Murray, Old Timer employed at Reliance mines, sent in this photo of a Rotary snow plow opening up the snow blockade on the Wyoming Division of the Union Pacific, near Rock River, in 1917.

With Musical Accompaniment

Taken from a British newspaper and submitted to our readers for their careful consideration.

Motoring gadgets bring boon after boon,
Wrapping the driver in softest of tissues;
Lo! the proud owner of brand new saloon
Touches a switch and sweet melody issues;
Valves in the dashboard right under his nose.
He shall have music wherever he goes.

Richly provided with song and with dance.
Down the broad highway he rapidly surges;
Fed up with England he fiddles for France,
Turning the knobs till each station emerges.
For Bach and the highbrows he hasn't much use;
It is "On with the dance!" as he steps on the juice.

At twenty he trifles with tunes from Cologne,
At thirty to distant Vienna he changes;
At forty the programme from Rome is his own,
At fifty from Milan to Moscow he ranges.
When the pointer's at sixty and regions beyond.
Schenectady calls from across the Big Pond.

There is only one point where some people might feel
That a little discretion were wisely expended—
As he plays with his valves let him look to his wheel,
Or he may get a station he never intended.
When, lulled by much music, his facultics tire
And he crashes right in on the heavenly choir.

—LUCIO.

Obituary

Joseph Edward Edgeworth, born in Colorado on May 8, 1899, died in the State Hospital, Rock Springs, April 7, 1933, following serious internal injuries received in the mine of the Lion Coal Corporation on Tuesday, April 4. He leaves to mourn his sad taking off, a widow (nee Myrta Halliday) and small daughter. "Joe", as he was familiarly known to every one, came to The Union Pacific Coal Company service in March, 1926, being first engaged as Timberman in No. 8 Mine here, and shortly thereafter was put in charge of Mechanical Loading in that property, leaving our employ in August, 1929, to accept the position of Superintendent, Lion Coal Corporation at Blairtown. He graduated from the Colorado School of Mines and immediately engaged with the Goodman Manufacturing Company of Chicago as Machine Service Man in the Western territory, remaining with them for a period of five years. He had a wide acquaintance, was an active worker in The American Legion, belonged to several Greek Letter fraternities, and just finished his term as Chairman of the Wyoming Section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Funeral service was held at the local Congregational Church by Rev. O. P. Avery on Saturday afternoon, April 8, a large circle of friends and acquaintances attending, testifying to the esteem in which he was held, the body thence taken to Denver for interment.

Joseph E. Edgeworth.

"Joe" was a genial fellow, knew well the mining machinery game, coal production, etc., was an indefatigable worker and had he lived would have "gone far" in coal circles.

May and Some of Its Renowned Days

MAY, the fifth month of our modern year and classed as the third of the old Roman calendar, undoubtedly derived its name from the Goddess Maia. The Latin name is Maius and another source of information quotes its derivation from that of the eldest of the Pleiades and the mother of Hermes, identified by the Roman with the Old Italian Goddess Maia Majesta. The poet Ovid, as well as some other writers, offered the suggestion that the Month of May may have taken its name from the Latin word Maiores, the elders, since it was dedicated to old age.

*

MAY DAY. The first day of the month of May has from time immemorial been celebrated as the time when nature's fertility was renewed, and when the swinging seasons again brought summer to the north. In Rome and Greece the festival took the form of the worship of the Goddess of flowers, Flora. In England, the ancient Druids, thousands of years ago, celebrated the feast of Bel on the first of May by lighting immense fires in his honor, and, even to this day, this custom survives among the Irish and the Scotch Highlanders. One by one, various customs have been added. The May-pole, of English origin, has come to symbolize the luring away from civilization back to Nature, birds and trees. Every country has its own particular custom, but each represents an idolization of flowers.

Going a-Maying, dating back as far as the time of Henry VIII, of whom Chaucer tells us, "he loved the daisy most," has necessarily died as a custom, but we can still go a-Maying whether or not we have trees and flowers if we will but get out of doors and have filled the May-baskets of our minds with more blossoms of happiness, joy, sincerity, and simple thoughts.

*

MAY 12TH. In the year 1820, upon this date, was born Florence Nightingale, nurse and noted Hospital Reformer, who performed such valiant service amongst British troops in the Crimean War that the death rate from February, 1855, when it stood at 42 per cent, was reduced in the following June to 2 per cent. The energy she displayed, history tells us, was marvelous and superhuman were her efforts toward permitting decent conditions and sanitation to exist, many times remaining in the field for twenty hours at a stretch. In recognition of her distinguished record, a fund of Fifty Thousand Pounds was raised and given to her with which she founded the Nightingale Home for Training Nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital. In 1907 (at the age of 87) there was conferred upon her the Order of Merit. She died August 3, 1910. Her birth date is set aside by the American Hospital Association as National Hospital Day to focus attention on the various and sundry problems of hospitals.

*

MAY 14TH. MOTHER'S DAY

M—is for the million things she gave me.
O—means only that she's growing old.
T—is for the tears she shed to save me.
H—is for her heart of purest gold.
E—is for her eyes with love light shining.
R—means right and right she'll always be.

*

MAY 30TH, MEMORIAL DAY, this being the 65th anniversary of its establishment. General

John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued a general order to that organization on May 5, 1868, designating May 30 of that year "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating" the graves of comrades who had died in defense of their country and expressing the hope that "the observance might be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades."

May 10, marks the 64th anniversary of the driving of the last spike on the Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory Point, Utah, a very fine mural painting of this event adorning the interior of the Union Pacific Station, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

*

Arbor Day May 8th, 1933

Governor Leslie A. Miller has issued an official proclamation naming May 8, 1933, as Arbor Day. Every person should, upon that date, show sufficient interest in his home to set out a tree or shrub and help beautify his surroundings.

Railroads and Sound Institutions

Two impressive reasons exist for the necessity to make railroading a profitable or at least a self-supporting enterprise. First, nearly half the total bonded indebtedness of the railroads—to be more exact, $6,550,000.000 of the $12,000,000,000 of railroad bonds outstanding—are held by insurance companies, savings banks, and held in endowment funds for colleges, hospitals and other similar institutions. Unless railroads are so managed as to be self-supporting, these public institutions must suffer by a loss of their investment and the railroads must go into Government operations and perhaps Government ownership. Either of these results is sufficiently dangerous to the American system of government as to call for such adjustments as will prevent this dangerous condition.—*The Mining Congress Journal.*

Waiting

I know that you are waiting
Where the swift seas race,
A smile upon your arching lips,
The sea mist on your face.

I know that you are waiting
Where the steep cliffs stare,
A rose upon your either cheek,
A ribband in your hair.

I know that you are waiting
Beneath the golden skies
With your long hair all a-shimmer
And a glory in your eyes!

—GORDON MALHERBE HILLMANN.

Laughs

No Social Errors

"Is your sweetheart a gentleman, Lily?"

"Sure is. He took me to a restaurant last night and poured his tea in a saucer to cool it, but he didn't blow it like common people do—he fanned it with his hat."

No Consideration

The judge had just sentenced two hardened criminals to thirty years.

"Anything to say?" he inquired perfunctorily.

"Naw," snarled the prisoner, "except you're darned liberal with other people's time."

Papa Had Tried It

He—I told your father frankly that I couldn't support you.

She—What did he say?

He—He said he had had the same experience.

He Might at That

Daughter—Shall we invite Dr. Bigbee to our reception?

Mother—I think we'd better not. He's so absent-minded he might charge it in his bill.

The Rest Cure

Physician (to rich patient)—You're all run down. I suggest that you lay off golf for a while and get a good rest at your office.

Taking Precautions

Delivery Boy (on telephone): "Boss, I won't be in to work this morning."

Groceryman: "Sam, what's the matter? Are you sick?"

Delivery Boy: "No suh, Boss, one of the chillen has the smallpox."

Groceryman: "Are you taking all precautions so that the rest of the family does not get sick?"

Delivery Boy: "Yas suh! We'se all drinking out of one of them thar Sanitary Cups."

Whose Case Is It?

Pat: "I say, doctor, did you ever doctor another doctor?"

Doc: "Oh, yes, very often."

Pat: "Well tell me this: Does a doctor doctor a doctor the way the doctored doctor wants to be doctored, or does the doctor doing the doctoring doctor the doctor according to his own way of doctoring?"

Of Interest To Women

The Market Basket

USE eggs abundantly now while they are cheap, is the advice given by the Bureau of Home Economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which calls attention to the fact that their high food value makes them a most important item in the diet at all times.

Of all natural foods, egg yolk is the best source of vitamin D, with the exception of fish oils. For this reason, the bureau points out, children who are given eggs from infancy are better fortified against rickets than those who do not have them.

In addition to the vitamin content of eggs, they are extremely valuable for their efficient protein and for the essential minerals—iron, calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium—which are in such form as to be easily assimilated. Next to milk, eggs are the most important source of protein in the diet of growing children. Another factor in their favor is that egg yolk resembles butter in its high percentage of vitamin A, which is sometimes known as the anti-infective vitamin.

The bureau suggests that children of 5 and 6 months be given small quantities of egg yolk, gradually increasing the amount until 18-months-old children are taking a full egg yolk. After two years they may have eggs in practically all forms, provided they are properly prepared.

Since only 11 per cent of the egg is lost in the weight of the shell, a pound of eggs yields a relatively high proportion of edible food material. The present price of eggs is lower than it has been for years even after discounting the fact that they are usually more plentiful and consequently cheaper at this season. All these facts substantiate the bureau's recommendation for the inclusion of eggs in the diet.

Their present low price brings them within reach of families living on very small food budgets. Since they can be served to persons of all ages their use does away with the necessity for preparing special meals for the younger children.

Choice Recipes

Continental Salad

One of those lovely salads that makes the guests wonder what it can be that is so delicious. Into a large bowl dice 3 cold boiled potatoes, 3 hard boiled eggs, 1 small onion, ½ pound cold boiled ham, 1 stalk celery, ½ green pepper. Mix well with a fork and add 6 anchovies and 1 smoked herring, broken into small pieces with a fork. Marinate with plenty of French dressing and place in the refrigerator, covered, to blend for two hours before serving. Serve on lettuce leaves, garnished with strips of pimento and pickled capers.

Scrambled Eggs With Pimento

Six eggs, ½ cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 small jar pimentos, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons butter. Beat eggs lightly together, add salt, pepper and milk. Melt butter in a frying pan and pour in egg mixture. As the eggs begin to set stir in the chopped pimentos. Scramble as you would plain eggs until creamy and set. Serve immediately.

Hot Peanut Butter Sandwiches

Butter slices of bread and spread with peanut butter, then jelly. Add top slice of bread and toast the sandwich until a light brown on both sides. Serve while hot.

Lemon Tea Biscuits

Three cups flour, 6 tablespoons butter and lard mixed, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind, ½ cup evaporated milk, ½ cup water, ¼ cup lemon juice. Sift and mix dry ingredients and blend in fat. Combine milk, water, lemon juice and rind and add. Turn out on a floured board and pat dough to ½ inch thickness. Cut into rounds and place on a greased tin. Bake in a hot oven for about twelve minutes.

Danish Scrambled Eggs

Quite different from the ordinary scrambled eggs but very delicate and wholesome. Pour into a double boiler 1 cup of milk into which six eggs have been beaten and seasoned with salt and pepper. Boil in the double boiler until the mixture sets, stirring frequently to separate the eggs. Serve on buttered toast.

Easy Corn Bread

One cup corn meal (yellow preferred), 1 cup flour, 2 fresh eggs, ½ level teaspoon soda, ½ level teaspoon salt, 1⅓ cups cream quite thick and sour.

Combine dry ingredients, beat eggs, mix with sour cream and bake in medium oven thirty minutes.

Potato Cakes

Cook six medium sized potatoes and mash with a little butter. Mix together 1 breakfast cupful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, and a pinch of salt, then with the tips of the fingers rub in 1 tablespoonful of butter. Mix the flour and potato

and bind with an egg beaten with 2 tablespoonfuls of milk.

Roll on a floured board, cut into small rounds, and bake in a hot oven for a quarter of an hour. Spread a little butter on each round and serve as hot as possible.

Waffle Recipes

Two and one-half cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 1½ cups milk, ½ cup Colorado honey, 1 yeast cake, 2 tablespoons water, ⅛ teaspoon baking soda.

Beat eggs well, add milk mixed with honey, and the yeast cake blended with water and soda. Into this stir sifted flour and salt, and beat to a smooth batter. Cover and set to rise one hour, or until light and porous. Cook on hot waffle irons.

Four eggs, beaten separately; 1½ pints of sweet milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 pinch salt, flour enough to make a good batter, 2 tablespoons melted butter.

Take beaten egg yolks, add milk, sifted flour and baking powder, salt; add melted butter. Fold in egg whites. Beat well. Pour in pitcher and from this pour into hot waffle irons.

Tissue Paper Tips

If white silk is to remain in storage for any length of time it should be wrapped in deep blue tissue paper to prevent it from turning yellow. Wrap as loosely as possible to avoid creases.

Use a soft ball of tissue paper for removing rain spots from satin, felt, and similar materials. Rub the affected parts with a circular movement.

After washing and drying glassware, rub it lightly with tissue paper. The glass will take on a brilliant polish.

Pad the sleeves of soft dresses with twists of tissue paper, and the garments will keep their shape much better.

The labor of washing greasy dishes will be greatly reduced if the utensils are first wiped with tissue paper.

Some Household Short Cuts

Makes Work Easy

If you housewives will purchase a large heavy dishcloth and use this exclusively for your paints during your spring housecleaning you will never use any other type cloth again. There is a certain amount of roughage in the cloth that when combined with a good paint soap will take away any soil with just one wipe. You can wring it dry as you like so there is no wet streaky paint in its wake.

Brighten Up the Pots

Whenever you are cooking tomatoes, apricots, rhubarb and lemons be sure you use your darkest aluminum pan for the purpose. The acid in these foods will brighten it up most beautifully without any effort on your part.

A Sieve for Draining

One housewife finds a wire sieve the best article for draining vegetables. They are bound to drain entirely free of water and there is no danger of burning oneself from the steam of the lid when that method is used. Butter is put into the pan, the drained vegetable returned and the butter mixed in and then it is ready for serving.

When Making Jam, rub the bottom of the pan with butter. This prevents burning, and keeps the jelly clear.

Brushes and Brooms will last longer and do their work better if they are washed every six weeks in a solution of two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia in half gallon of water. Let the bristles stand in the solution for half an hour, then rinse thoroughly and dry in a cool place.

When Cleaning Windows, add a little vinegar to the water and you will be surprised at the brilliant polish it produces.

A Tablespoon of Turpentine boiled with the clothes will make them snowy white.

If Silk Stockings are given a final rinse in clean water to which a little vinegar has been added, this will remove all traces of soap and preserve the silk.

Bathing Caps of rubber that have been stored during the winter should, before they are used again, be soaked in warm soapy water to which a little ammonia has been added. Then rub between the hands until quite pliable before attempting to stretch over the head. If stretched while they are dry and hard they are liable to split.

Rub Some Dry Mustard on your hands after peeling onions, and then wash in the ordinary way. You will find that all odor will be removed.

Rub Powdered Borax on Fruit Stains, then pour boiling water through the fabric before washing and boiling it.

If Knives Are to be Stored for a time, clean them, rub with a little sweet oil, and fold one by one in a flannel, baize, or chamois leather.

Oil Stains on wood can sometimes be removed by wetting them with a rag saturated with benzoline. Take up the surplus with a dry rag and continue this alternate treatment until the stains disappear.

Pastry for meat or fruit pies will not become sodden with gravy or juice if two ordinary wooden skewers are placed across the pie dish before putting on the crust.

Pins and Needles will not rust in a cushion filled with coffee grounds. Rinse the grounds in cold water, spread on a sheet of paper to dry thoroughly, and then stuff the cushion.

Lace Curtains will look fresher after washing if they are soaked in warm water in which a little

(Please turn to page 178)

Our Young Women

Latest Frills in Fashions

A NEW use was found for an outstanding feature of the collection, silver fox and monkey fur being used to encircle the armholes, giving the shoulders a very wide effect. A black crepe hip length coat accompanying a dinner ensemble had shoulder pieces of monkey fur. A bright coral crepe three-quarter length sleeveless coat had armholes banded with silver fox and was worn over a matching long sleeved dinner gown.

Daytime dresses shown by other houses displayed silhouette with natural or semilow waist lines and easy fitting bodices accented by more trimming than heretofore. Necklines included high necks and lower drape necklines, both round and "V" necks, many of which were worked with scarves and collars of contrasting colors.

Skirts showed a tendency to discard the closely fitted line, new models displaying pleats and clusters in the back and front.

The sleeves, often plain, showed varied lengths from shoulder to waist.

Tailored lines for evening dresses are being indorsed, especially for resort wear. They come in every possible material from plaid organdie to checked gingham, and they're smart.

Hopsacking woolens are seen all over the place for use in swagger suits, with either three-quarter or short jackets. Vivid colored light-weight woolen dresses worn under neutral toned loose coats are all to the good.

The neutral tones—strong, natural linen, and the grayish beige tints—are about the smartest things possible for sports things.

You may relieve the monotone by wearing one of those soft angora knitted ties and belts that match.

Two-piece woolens are prominent for sports wear, in pastel tints.

Printed, stamped or flowered tulles are forecast to further the popularity of this fabric next midseason. Satins or crepes made with wavy beaded stripes that create the effect of being embroidered, but which are really woven in, permit one to follow the vogue for scintillating evening effects without strewing beads along the path of fashion.

Old-fashioned string latticed curtain trim makes a smart peplum girdle, and matching flower for cotton Summer frocks. Hats, called Saturn, made with a black straw skull cap having interchangeable, contrasting slip-on straw halos make exciting Spring headlines.

The tailored suit vogue is reviving the use of watchfobs that dangle from a pocket in a satin blouse, jacket or even in a sleeve. Both antique and modern versions are favored. Another chic mother-of-pearl gadget is a solid cuff with a cut-out monogram on the back of the wrist.

"Three Hearts"

By VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

At bridge, this afternoon, I heard Madge say,
"Two babies wouldn't keep this girl away!"
And Ethel groaned: "Should think she'd get a nurse.
Minding two little kids—what could be worse?"
They spoke of Ann, who had forgone their bridge
To spend her afternoon with Mite and Midge:
Midge with her cornflower eyes and auburn hair;
Mite with his one-year-older, chubby air!
Two years and three! "In the beginning—" Spring!
Leaves still in bud; birds starting in to sing!
One spring I had a garden. Then a day
Like this none would have coaxed me here to play.
I would have been out tending my wee flowers,
Watching the gradual green of those first hours.
And children! Fleet, fleet years! How could one miss
An hour of their unfolding baby bliss?

"Three hearts!" Madge bid. Three hearts peach-petal light,
I thought, the hearts of Ann and Midge and Mite!

Girl Scout Notes

The Nyoda Girl Scouts, Troop No. 1, are now practicing First Aid. All girls entering in First Aid must be second class Scouts.

The Penny Social which the Girl Scouts held recently turned out a big success. It was held at the Community Hall, April 8, at 2 P. M., and the features were fortune telling, candy novelties, fish pond and picture show.

The Girl Scouts had a candy sale at the Community Hall, Saturday night, April 15.

—FLORA SHIAMANNA, *Troop Secretary.*

Some Household Short Cuts

(Continued from page 176)

ammonia has been dissolved. Wash in warm water with soap jelly, and soak in clear water before starching.

CHENILLE CURTAINS should never be rubbed or squeezed when washed. They should be dipped up and down in a warm lather made from soap flakes, and left in the water for a few hours. Rinse in warm, slightly soapy water and hang out wet. Press while still damp.

HOLES IN WOOD which have been caused by nails or screws can be filled up by pressing in a paste, made by mixing together fine sawdust and glue. When dry the surface can be evened by rubbing with sandpaper.

PANS which have been used for frying fish or onions frequently retain a slight odor. Swill them round with water and vinegar after scouring and the odor will disappear.

KNIFE HANDLES that have become stained can usually be cleaned by rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in table salt.

IF YOU POLISH OAK TABLES regularly with linseed oil they will not be so liable to mark if hot dishes are placed on them.

A FORK should never be stuck into a steak or chop that is being fried or grilled. This lets the juice out.

ADD A LITTLE SUGAR to the water in which old potatoes are boiled, and their flavor will be improved.

INK STAINS on the fingers can be removed by brushing with a soft nail brush dipped first in pure vinegar and then in salt.

VARNISHED WALLS should be washed with warm water containing a little paraffin. Dry with an old chamois leather.

POWDERED BORAX strewn on the floor at night will keep away beetles. It will also keep ants out of the larder.

LEMON JUICE gives a pleasing flavor to the chopped spinach.

SWEETBREADS AND OYSTERS are delicious creamed together and served in pattie shells.

If there seems to be a great deal of leftover roast lamb, put it through the grinder and make croquets.

When using inexpensive cuts of mutton or lamb for stew, add sliced okra and tomatoes along with the meat and give more flavor to the dish.

When baking a pie shell without anything inside, be sure to prick it well with a fork so that it has air holes in it. Otherwise, it will shrink and crack.

Women's Activities the World Over

Miss Anna Pollman of New York city is the first woman stenographer ever appointed in the supreme court of New York state. She holds the record for speed, averaging 250 words a minute in the competitive examinations.

Four women in the United States are now serving in the capacity of secretary of state. They are Mrs. Alex Miller, Iowa; Mrs. Marguerite Baca. New Mexico; Miss Myrtle Morrison, South Dakota, and Miss Sara Mahan, Kentucky.

France recently bestowed honors upon Florence Brevoort-Kane, an American sculptress, born deaf and dumb. Her French professor, well-known sculptor Decatoire, feels that she might easily become a second Rosa Bonheur.

Miss Olive Hoskins has the distinction of being the only woman warrant officer in the United States army. She entered service in 1907 as a headquarters clerk. During the World war she was in charge of the personnel in the judge advocate's office in San Francisco, California.

BIDING HIS TIME

They had new neighbors and the wife was much interested in them. In a few days she reported:

"They seem a most devoted couple, John. He kisses her every time he goes out, and even waves kisses to her from the sidewalk. Why don't you do that?"

"Why don't I?" replied John. "Good heavens. I don't even know her yet."

HE KILLED HER

He: "Look, our captain is going to kick the goal!"

She: "What did the goal do?"

Boy Scout Activities

THE information has been given out by the National Executive Board that the grand total of membership on March 1 had reached 927,000 men and boys in comparison with 919,000 at the close of the year 1932. This is quite a gratifying increase when one takes into consideration the condition of the country for several years past. A million members are confidently looked forward to before long; this figure, it is believed, will not be reached during 1933, but the "sights are set" and watch for the returns! Don't wait until a "special drive" is called, but get the boys working on new

candidates and after they have been initiated into the game of Scouting, keep them interested in the movement, give them necessary promotion when they have shown adaptability, in this manner satisfying their craving and thirst for adventure.

Boy Scouts took a very definite part in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Roosevelt in Washington on March 4, this action dictated by him in person by reason of his connection with the organization as Honorary President. Mr. Roosevelt has been actively engaged in scouting for many years past and his keen personal interest in the work resulted in four Eagle Scouts being consigned as his personal aides, some 235 Eagle Scouts in the Court of Honor. Many troops took their places in the monster parade, manning floats, while in the neighborhood of one thousand lads assigned to aid the police served as Scout Guard along the line of march, others acted as ushers, ticket collectors, orderlies, etc. In truth, it was a big event for the Boy Scouts. They came from various cities in adjoining states, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, etc. The word went out that they acquitted themselves very creditably in the manifold duties they were called upon to perform.

Apropos of the Fourth International Jamboree to be held at Godollo, Hungary, beginning August 2 next, it is now reported that a good sized movement from American Scouts will be in attendance. Sixty-six Councils so far have indicated that boys therefrom are looking forward to qualifying, the understanding being that the necessary funds are being made available by their parents, guardians or members of their immediate family, and that no contributions are to be solicited for the purpose of enabling them to attend this big event.

Boy Scouts, Hanna

Plans are being made at this time looking to the Scouts' holding camp at the property of the Wyoming Timber Company, Keystone, in the Fox Park section. Cabins will be furnished and some fine outings in that vicinity are promised during the two weeks' stay of the boys. The Scouts from McFadden, it is expected, will join the Hanna lads and the expenses incurred by the joint outing will be much lessened. It has already been decided that the route South will be via Saratoga and Medicine Bow Lodge, and the homeward trip via Laramie. This should prove a very agreeable occasion and no doubt the full quota of boys will take advantage thereof.

Superior Court of Honor

ON SATURDAY evening, April 8, at Superior, Boy Scouts (23 in number) received badges at the Court of Honor held under the guidance of L. D. Minnick, Scoutmaster of Rock Springs, 160 Scouts and visitors being in attendance.

A one-act playlet was the feature of the evening, this being under the direction of Scoutmaster Haueter of the local Troop, and demonstrated to the large audience the principles of Scouting.

Field Scout Executive J. I. Williams, of Evanston, was present and ably assisted in putting the big entertainment over.

Awards were made as below:

TROOP 165, SUPERIOR:

Tenderfoot: William Cottrell, Malcolm McLeod.
Second Class: William Wales.
Merit Badges: Harold Buffo, First Aid and Horsemanship; Clifford Law, Architecture, Bird Study, and Reptiles; Mike Legerski, Bird Study, Art, and Handicraft; George Patrina, Architecture, Camping, and Painting; Paul Patrina, Architecture, Camping and Painting; Earl Purdy, Swimming; Roy Wylam, Farm Home and Planning, Farm Layout, etc.

TROOP 166, ROCK SPRINGS:

Second Class Badge: Boyd Marshall.
Merit Badge, Boyd Marshall.

TROOP 167, ROCK SPRINGS:

Second Class Badge: Harold Samuels.

TROOP 169, ROCK SPRINGS:

Second Class Badge: Carlton Messinger.
First Class Badge: Raymond Messinger.
Bronze Palm: Kendall Minnick.
Merit Badges: Frank Rosendall, Wood Carving, Farm Home planning, etc.; Kendall Minnick, Animal Industry and Zoology.

TROOP 170, ROCK SPRINGS:

Star Scouts: William McMillan and Donald Anderson.
Patrol Leader: William McMillan.
Merit Badges: Matt Wilde, Woodworking, Handicraft, Firemanship; Tony Sulenta, Woodworking, Handicraft, Firemanship.

The standing follows:

Troop 165, Superior	231 points
Troop 167, Rock Springs	125 points
Troop 169, Rock Springs	104 points
Troop 170, Rock Springs	89 points
Troop 166, Rock Springs	39 points
Troop 172, Rock Springs	27 points

The next regular court, under Troop 169, will be held at the Methodist Church, Rock Springs, some time during the month, details to appear in our June number.

The Superior Boy Scout Troop entertained the other troops of this District at their Monthly Court of Honor. A record crowd was in attendance. Light refreshments were served by the Mothers of the Scouts.

Our Little Folks

Some Tongue Twisters

WE ALL know the curious sentence with many saws in it that we were asked to say when we first went to school: "Of all the saws that ever I saw I never saw a saw to saw like this saw was to saw." That is quite easy to say, but there are many other sentences with the same word or syllable or sound that are so hard to say, and especially to say several times in quick succession, that they have obtained the apt name of tongue-twisters. "Truly rural" seems quite a simple expression, and yet there are very few people who can say it quickly six times running without twisting it into something like toore-looral.

Here is a tongue-twister in the form of a verse:

Oliver Oglethorpe ogled an owl and oyster;
Did Oliver Oglethorpe ogle an owl and oyster?
If Oliver Oglethorpe ogled an owl and oyster,
Where are the owl and oyster Oliver Oglethorpe ogled?

Perhaps even more difficult to repeat than either of these is a verse in which the sound of q occurs in almost every word.

Quixote Quicksight quizzed a queerish quidbox;
Did Quixote Quicksight quiz a queerish quidbox?
If Quixote Quicksight quizzed a queerish quidbox,
Where's the queerish quidbox Quixote Quicksight quizzed?

The sound of c, too, mixed with the sound of cr, is difficult to repeat over and over again in a sentence. Here is a sentence combining these sounds:

Captain Crackskull cracked a catchpoll's cockscomb;
Did Captain Crackskull crack a catchpoll's cockscomb?
If Captain Crackskull cracked a catchpoll's cockscomb,
Where's the catchpoll's cockscomb Captain Crackskull cracked?

A very good tongue-twister is the verse about the sea-shells:

She sells sea-shells on the sea-shore;
The shells she sells are sea-shells I'm sure.
So if she sells sea-shells on the seashore;
Then I'm sure she sells sea-shore shells.

Here is a prose tongue-twister which should be repeated very rapidly:

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood? If a woodchuck could chuck wood, the wood that a woodchuck would chuck is the wood that a woodchuck could chuck, if the woodchuck that could chuck wood would chuck, or a woodchuck could chuck wood.

A shorter but scarcely less difficult tongue-twister is this sentence of only six words:

Seven Severn salmon swallowing several shrimps.

Here is a series of sentences that Dr. Moberly, headmaster of Winchester School, and afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, used to make his boys read, placing the emphasis on the right words. They are all perfectly correct but take a good deal of examination before the sense can be understood in each case:

I saw that C saw.
C saw that I saw.
I saw that that that C saw was so.
C saw that, that that that I saw was so.
I saw that, that that that that C saw was so.
C saw that that, that that that that I saw was so.
I saw that that, that that that that that C saw was so.

It is very amusing to try to repeat this:

Mrs. Biggar had a baby. Which was the bigger? The baby was a little Biggar! Which was the bigger, Mrs. Biggar or the baby? Mr. Biggar was father Biggar! Mr. Biggar died; was the baby then bigger than Mrs. Biggar? No, for the baby was fatherless!

How to Add Column of Figures Quickly

Mathematical wizards have many methods of magic which enable them to shorten certain arithmetical processes. For example, suppose the sum of the numbers from one to 50, both inclusive, is to be ascertained without adding up the long column of numbers.

The lightning calculator first notes that these numbers can be arranged in 25 pairs thus: 1 and 50, 2 and 49, 3 and 48, and so on, and the sum of the two numbers in each pair is always 51. Since there are twenty-five pairs of numbers, he multiplies 51 by 25, which equals 1,275, which is the sum of the numbers from one to 50, both inclusive.

He Wants His Mother

By AGNES CARR *(In Child Welfare.)*

Dad is fine when a feller's well,
To play ball with, and shout;
Jim is great for mending things
Or for a boxing bout.

But when a feller's feeling sick,
He doesn't want his brother,
He doesn't even want his dad—
He wants his mother!

For mother's gentle hand is cool
On throbbing, fevered head;
And mother knows the finest way
To fix a fellow's bed;

And mother cooks the nicest things
A feller likes to eat;
Her smile is always kindest and
Her voice is always sweet.

Dad is fine when a feller's well,
I like to walk with him;
And brothers come in handy
When they're as nice as Jim.

But somehow when a feller's sick,
There isn't any other
Will please him as this someone can—
He wants his mother!

ODDS TOO GREAT

Surgeon—I feel duty bound to tell you that four out of five patients die under this operation. Now, is there anything you would like for me to do for you before I begin?

Colored Gent—Yassuh, kindly hand me mah hat.

ONLY MISLAID

After the last of the dinner guests had taken their departure, Mrs. Jones rang for the cook. "Nora," she said, "I found a rubber glove in the soup tonight."

"Oh, thank you, mum!" was the grateful reply. "I thought I'd lost it."

NO CHANCE TO KNOW

Wells—Say, you are twenty minutes late again. Don't you know what time we start work at this office?

Dresback—Nope, they're always at it when I get here.

News About All of Us

Hanna

Mrs. Clarence Brown and children of North Laurel, Maryland, are visiting here with Mrs. Brown's father, Mr. Robert Molyneaux. Mrs. Brown will be remembered as Inez Molyneaux.

Honoring the High School athletes, a turkey dinner was served at the Hanna Hotel on March 22. Following this a program was held at the Finn Hall after which dancing was enjoyed by all. We are proud of the basketball boys winning second place at both district and state tournaments.

Miss Lena Campbell returned from a visit to Scotland and reports a wonderful trip. She visited with friends in New York City on her return.

Elizabeth Ann Briggs on the right. Her sister Josephine on the left.

The community was saddened by the sudden death of Elizabeth Ann Briggs, 11 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Briggs on March 16 at the Hanna Hospital following an appendicitis operation. Especially was it a shock to her classmates of the 5th grade who will miss her smiling face and sunny nature. The funeral was held at the Methodist Church and interment in the Hanna Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Briggs wish to extend their thanks to those who sent flowers or lent their assistance in any way during the illness and death of Elizabeth Ann.

A musicale was held at the Methodist Church on Tuesday, March 28, under the direction of Mrs. Thomas Meredith, Rev. A. D. Wilson and Mr. Lunsford, consisting of several piano solos, violin numbers, vocal numbers, recitations, readings and a trombone solo. The program was very entertaining and proves that we have a wealth of talent in our community.

Members of the old Jolly 500 Card Club surprised Mrs. J. W. Jones by dropping in to help her celebrate her birthday anniversary on April 12.

Mrs. William Freeman, who was a patient at the Hanna Hospital is now at home and getting along nicely.

Miss Florence Bennedict, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Tollin, at Longmont, Colorado, returned home on April 12. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Tollin, who will visit here for a short while.

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Miss Eloise Swearns of Denver visited here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bailey are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at the Hanna Hospital on April 12.

Rock Springs

Mrs. George Parr entertained several of her friends in honor of her birthday anniversary. A dainty luncheon was served by the hostess.

Mrs. James Pryde entertained several little folks at a party in honor of the sixth birthday of her daughter, Wanda Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Zakovich visited with relatives at Winton.

Miss Mildred Gregory entertained the members of the "Who Club" at her home in the Barracks. Luncheon was served by the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crofts, and son, Harry, motored to Lander, where they attended the funeral of the late Arthur Crofts.

William J. Rodda motored to Hanna where he attended the district meeting of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

Mrs. James Satell entertained several friends at her home at "E" Plane, in honor of her husband's birthday anniversary. A two course lunch was served.

Thomas Crofts is quite ill at his home at No. 6.

Mrs. F. L. McCarty and daughter, Carol, visited with relatives in Evanston.

Little John, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Whalen, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. E. A. Prieshoff has returned from a visit with relatives in Southern California.

Mrs. Charles Casto and small son, Wayne, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited here at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ben Butler.

Mrs. John Soltis, of Superior, visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew.

Primo Gatti is recovering from an operation for appendicitis recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Pete Hood is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. Jasper McClennan, of Superior, visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler.

Superior

The Music Department of the University of Wyoming put on a musicale at the gymnasium under the auspices of the Community Council. The program was very well presented and enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. This concluded the series of entertainments put on by the Community Council this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wood were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hotchkiss on April 2.

Mrs. Ben Caine entertained the Original Bridge Club, Saturday evening, April 1. A fine lunch was served, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wylam were prize winners for the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. DeGurio are driving a new Plymouth. Joe Angeli is driving a new Chevrolet.

Mr. and Mrs. Hood and son, Graham, spent the week end of April 1 visiting relatives in the vicinity of Kemmerer.

Mike Ross, who has been at the Mayo Brothers Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, returned home. His condition is greatly improved.

W. H. Richardson, agent at the local depot, has taken a month's leave of absence. He intends to spend part of the time visiting a brother in Washington, D. C.

Bishop Parley A. Young and family were in attendance at the L. D. S. Conference at Salt Lake City, making the trip via auto.

Reliance

Mrs. Jack Hensley has returned to her home from the Wyoming General Hospital, where she has been a patient for the past five weeks. She is reported as doing nicely.

Miss E. B. Holmes substituted in school in place of Miss Eva Burton who was called to her home hy the serious illness of her mother.

John Groves, Sr., has been seriously ill at his home.

The Reliance community extends its sympathy to Mrs. John Groves and William Beck in the death of their brother in Oklahoma. They received word Friday the 7th.

Mrs. James Sellers entertained Sunday at a dinner in honor of her husband's birthday. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rafferty and Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Miss Margaret Kelley and Mrs. Floyd Roberts of Rock Springs visited in Reliance several times during the month.

Mrs. Julius Reuter entertained at a surprise birthday party for her husband, March 29. Five Hundred was the diversion of the evening, with prizes going to Mrs. J. Meeks, first for women, Mr. J. Meeks first for men, and Mr. F. Bradley consolation for men and Mrs. William Telck consolation for women. A lovely lunch was served at the close of the games. Mr. Reuter was well remembered with gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Baxter and daughters visited in Ogden, Utah.

Mrs. Hugh Harrigan is quite ill at her home.

Many friends of Mrs. Bess White attended the funeral services for her which were held from the Rogan Mortuary. Mrs. White at one time resided here.

Fay Martin of Reliance and Miss Fairyl Webb of Rock Springs were married in Green River. They are making their home in Rock Springs. Reliance folks extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Halseth of Green River visited at the R. Dupont home several times during the month.

The Juniors of Reliance High School are busily prepar-

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ing for the Annual Prom, which is to be held April 21 at the Reliance Gymnasium.

Winton

The members of the Afternoon Card Club entertained their husbands at the Community Club Room on Thursday, April 6, 1933. Dinner was followed by cards and dancing. Prizes at the cards were won by Mrs. Dan Gardiner and Bob Wilson, and all present report a wonderful time.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dodds visited Tom, Jr., in Laramie, recently and were accompanied on their trip by Ray Dodds and Harold Clark.

Mike Korogi and his son, Bud, were in camp taking the school census.

William Loomis was treated to a surprise party upon the occasion of his birthday. Several games of cards were played and a lovely lunch was served by Mrs. Loomis.

The entire community extends sincere sympathy to Edward Steneck and the Kmetich family following the death of Mrs. Fannie Steneck. Mrs. Steneck died after giving birth to a baby boy. The baby is doing very nicely at this writing.

Frank Piersanti, who has been very ill with pneumonia, has left the hospital in Rock Springs and is spending a few weeks in Ogden, Utah.

The Community Council sponsored a card party recently which was well attended, prizes at 500 being won by Mrs. Dan Daniels and Jack Henderson.

Mrs. Pete Henderson, Mrs. Jack Henderson and Mrs. William Fowkes and families spent a week end in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Betty Ann Warinner entertained the Cubs Sewing Class at her home during the month.

The Pete Uram family are quarantined with scarlet

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fever, three of the children being afflicted. They are all doing well at this writing.

Mr. George Herd, Sr. and George, Junior, spent a week end fishing at Boulder Creek, and proved their talent by displaying a fine catch of trout.

Many Winton people attended the Junior Promenade given at the Reliance High School during the month.

Dr. Krueger has received the new Sun Lamp which was purchased by the Hospital Commission, and many people are taking advantage of the treatments.

The Office Broom

Instead of the usual daily question interrogating Willie as to whether or not he has washed hehind his ears prior to his departure for school, or if he has finished his allotment of spinach at dinner, it is now in vogue to remind him that his diurnal dose of Sassafras Tea or Sulphur and Molasses awaits him.

Jack Smith recently took his first journey in the air, flying from Denver, via Cheyenne, to Rock Springs. Unfortunately, the new planes were not in service the evening he returned, and Jack confessed to some disappointment.

"Mary, did I hear you kiss someone in the kitchen?"

"Well, ma'am, the junk man said he came for a little oven."

The fishing season opened April 1st and many enthusiasts have already been in the North country bringing back with them fair catches. Frank McCarty, "Blutch" Wilhelm, Bill Johnson, Rev. George and many others braved the cold weather on the date mentioned.

Frank Hicks, Foreman at Superior, was at its last session elected Chairman of the Wyoming Section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

"What is your handicap?" the experienced golfer asked the beginner.

"Oh, I have several handicaps."

"Well, what is your chief one?"

"I stand too close to the ball—*after* I have hit it!"

Teacher: "Which is farther away, Africa or the moon?"

Small Boy: "Africa."

"Africa? What makes you think that?"

"'Cause we can see the moon and we can't see Africa."

The baseball season has opened and all the "red-hots", who have been members of the stove league during the winter, are making their wagers on the outcome in September next. Rock Springs will have several teams in its City League and we will be afforded the opportunity of witnessing our rising amateurs perform. For class, commend us to the Episcopalian boys under the tutelage of Rev. Swezy last summer—they played and worked like professionals.

Jones: "Well, how are you getting on in your new eight-roomed house?"

Smith: "Oh, not so badly. We furnished one of the bedrooms hy collecting soap coupons."

Jones: "Didn't you furnish the other seven rooms?"

Smith: "We can't. They're full of soap."

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OF ROCK SPRINGS

44 years of Banking
Service in this
Community

IS YOUR *wiring safe?*
IS IT *convenient?*

GOOD wiring which passes inspection is free from hazard. Convenient wiring calls for light outlets of proper size in the proper places. It provides connections for your stand lamps and appliances. It anticipates your future needs.

SOUTHERN WYOMING ELECTRIC COMPANY
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING
Telephone Number 901

WESTERN CAFE
403 North Front St. Phone 785

Our location grows more popular each season.

Quality Foods at Reasonable Prices

U. P. Bus Depot

FOUNTAIN SERVICE

MEALS ALL HOURS DAY OR NIGHT

MILLER'S PHARMACY
LABOR TEMPLE

Prescription Druggists

COMPLETE LINE
DRUG SUNDRIES

Phone 7 Rock Springs

T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr.

ATTORNEY

Rock Springs, Wyoming

E. L. WETZEL

CLEANING AND PRESSING OF FINE CLOTHES SOLICITED

From Office Assistants, Teachers and Others.

TELEPHONE 158W

Buy your...
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
at our market
where you are assured a choice selection and a fresh supply at all times.

PEOPLES FRUIT MARKET
ROCK SPRINGS
Phone 701
Corner Pilot Butte Avenue and K Street

GRAND CAFE
Opposite U. P. Depot Rock Springs

ALWAYS OPEN

Our standards { CLEANLINESS, MODERATE PRICES, EXCELLENT SERVICE, DELICIOUS FOODS

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS HERE AT ALL TIMES

Mr. Chrysler Says:
"Our new Chryslers for 1933 will be the finest cars ever to bear my name."

Chrysler Sixes and Eights
Plymouth Six

"The new Plymouth sets the pace"
"Look at all Three"

UNION MOTOR CO.
ROCK SPRINGS
270 Elk Street Phone 77

Plumbing and Heating Contractors — Dealers in Plumbing Supplies

Rock Springs Plumbing Company

Matt Steffensen, Prop.

324 Grant Street Phone 160
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

Looking FORWARD

The united courage and common sense shown by the American people in meeting the recent national emergencies is the best of reasons for believing that better times are ahead.

With fast returning confidence and co-operation, we look for improved business activity in this community and throughout the land.

"All together, let's think ahead . . . . work ahead!"

North Side State Bank

"The People's Bank"

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

ACME PAINT & GLASS CO.

V. A. FISHER, Prop.
535 North Front St.
Phone 690 Rock Springs, Wyo.

It will soon be time to Paint and Paper

Complete line paints, varnishes, kalsomine and paper.

Let us give an estimate.

FIRST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

COTTAGE *Art Studio*

(Next to Grand Cafe)

Portraits That Please Everybody

Our Prices Are to Meet the Depression
SEE US
Before Visiting Any Other Studio

Special Prices for 1933 Graduates
A. & K. St. Croix
Phone 91-W Home Phone 420-W

H O W A R D ' S

Corner So. Front and C Streets
Rock Springs, Wyo.

Good Things to Eat

The Best Place in the City.

This space for sale

Rock Springs Floral Shop

Established 1921
MRS. J. S. SALMON, *Proprietor*
116 K Street Rock Springs

Cut Flowers and Plants
For All Occasions

Leading Florist of the District
GIVE US A CALL Phone 61

ROCK SPRINGS STEAM LAUNDRY

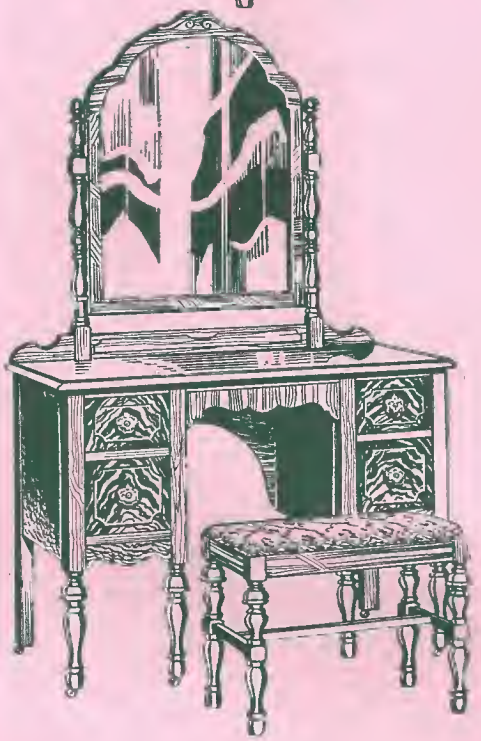
SMITH BROS., Props.
Rock Springs Phone 18

DANGER

LURKS IN DIRTY CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS AND BLANKETS.

Another Carload of Beautiful Furniture

bought before the recent advance in price



$49.50

Complete for four pieces

Easy Payments

$3.00

per week

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"

Rock Springs
Reliance

Winton

Superior
Hanna

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